The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,210 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 19, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	650	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
† B. L. CATHAY	2933	510	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4191	803	W. D. Worcester	10th "
* SIAM	3041	300	H. Weighell	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3300	665	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	830	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3324	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London *viâ* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.
*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.
† I. this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.
The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles 520, " 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE CAN NOW OBTAIN THROUGH RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples. A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HORMIDA ...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO ...	" 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Casson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO ..... T. Rassovich ..... 25th Jan.
IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
A surgeon and Stewardess on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Passengers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,231	600	11th Feb. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, positively. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged —

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASTON HALL on or about 28th Jan. 18-8.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feb. 1888.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL on or about 7th March 1888.
S.S. KIRBY HALL on or about 12th April 1888.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

The S.S. MERTON HALL, 5,100 tons, 500 H. P., Captain Barnes, will sail on the 30th March.
This Steamer has been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Her Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD, BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3340	44	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3344	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th "
ASIA	J. Craig	3350	480	31st "
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3090	560	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3344	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA ..... T. Gibson ..... 3395 480 15th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th Jan., 1888. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

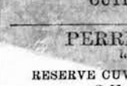
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO.	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

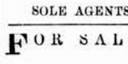


THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 4th Jan., 18-8.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S "B" BRAND

RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.

CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60; & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz.

APPLY TO

LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	96
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	23	28
Moselblumchen	16	"
Grasener (Mosel)	18	"
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Cursteloy	2	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	13	"
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FARRTMANN, JOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	R. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 19 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leistenwein	" 24 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" ...	" 0 10
Hochheimer Berg	" 35 0	" 25 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 25 0
Marcobrunner	" 25 0	" 41 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine "	" 22 0
Very Superior "	" 6 0
Most superior Old Red Port	" 30 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. CALADOS, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0
Les Canons	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0
Chateau Lantte	" 23 0
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0

From MUNZER & FILS.

t. Estephe	Rs 12 0
Haut Canon	" 13 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0

From J. ROEMER & SONS, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0

From FRANZ SCHARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0

Rs. 14 0
Rs. 14 0
" 14 0
" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co	" 20 0
Cognac, Gold Seals, Blue capsules	" 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 49 0
Charles Lecroire very old Brandy	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 71 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *	Rs. 24 8
" " *	" 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsner Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's	" 5	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	Rs. 14 0
" Barbora	" 14 0

SUNDRIES.

rench Vermouth	Rs. 15 0
talian do.	" 16 0
Italian do.	" 18 0
Finest Kau ni	" 30 0
Charcreuse, Yellow	" 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 2 to 3l.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 0 9
	1 do. 1 0
	2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 12
Mahrooms	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outside orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 32 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOES AND BOOTS CLEARANCE SALE.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL.

STILTON CHEESE.
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE GREAT IMPERIAL DANGER,

AN IMPOSSIBLE WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
A pamphlet containing important disclosures regarding the Central Asian question.

BY
J. SEYMOUR KEAY.
Price, 8 annas. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
Loudon Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Persons, Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prespectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARBOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARBOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Executo any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED. CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY. ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.
Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SOCKS "LATEST DESIGNS." "MODERATELY PRICED." FOR DRESS, &C.

Navy Balbriggan, Soft, Elastic, and Silky in appearance, Embroidered, Side Clocks Red, Blue, Gold, and White	per pair Rs. / 3 for "	3 0 / 8 8
Black Balbriggan, Extra Superfine, embroidered colours as above	per pair " / 3 for "	3 8 / 10 0
Navy Blue Balbriggan, Fancy Silk Stripes, Rich and Stylish	per pair " / 3 for "	3 8 / 10 0
Black Balbriggan, Extra Superfine, Rich Fancy Silk Embroidered Fronts	per pair " / 3 for "	5 0 / 14 0

SPECIAL CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT 12½ PER CENT = 2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BY FELTHAM AND HOWARDS, AYRES, AND SLAZENGER.
COMPLETE SET.

	Rs.	a.
THE CLUB SET.—Four very highly-finished Alexandra Tennis Bats, eight covered Regulation Balls, 2½in. diameter, eight loaded Shuttlecocks, superior finished portable Poles, two feet for same (adjustable to any part of the ground) for playing the game of Badminton, and forming court for indoor use, highly finished, tanned Lawn Tennis Net, Boundary Pegs, Lines and Runners, Drill Mallet, with Book of Rules, in superior published box, with lock and key	80	0
NETS.		
BROWN TANNED NET.—42ft. by 3½ft., best quality, extra strong	7	0
POLES.		
POLISHED ASH.—Very superior, extra stout Poles, painted and gilt, with Flags	10	0
NEW HOLDFAST POLES.—Finest quality, in box, complete, with special steam-tarred Net, 42ft by 3½ft., bound top line, copper wire cord, centre-iron and heavy Mallet for driving in Sockets, removable in one minute from the ground	55	0
COURT MARKERS.		
OSMOND'S PATENT ECLIPSE.—The most perfect CLUB MARKER yet introduced. Manufacturers, Jaques and Son	30	0
BALLS.		
REGULATION, Size and Weight, red enamelled India Rubber, per dozen	7	0
CHAMPION, made of best Rubber, covered with highly superior Melton Cloth, very strongly recommended, per dozen	10	0
BATS.		
AYRES' CHAMPION, different weights	each 12	8
FELTHAM'S SPECIAL, a well strung Bat	" 12	0
DEMOTTO, a favourite Bat, well finished	" 11	0
HANDICAP, Registered No. 57215, our *Special Bat*, brought out this season to meet the requirements of Players wanting a really good, cheap, serviceable Bat. The frame is made of best Ash, strung with the finest English Gut, is well balanced, and finished, and in the best Club Bat	each 8	8
BAT PRESSES.		
An absolute Desideratum in this Tropical Climate.		
BEST POLISHED MAHOGANY, with Brass Screws, for one Bat	5	0
Do. for two Bats	8	8
Do. for four Bats	8	0
SUNDRIES.		
INDIA RUBBER COVERS, for Bat Handles	each 1	0
CHALK, for marking Tennis Courts	14 packages 1	0
RULES for the Game	per copy 0	6

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

CRISP SODA, LEMONADE, GINGERALE, TONIC, AND PHOSPHO.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140,	plain quality	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 3 Do. do.	Rs. 150,	do. do.	Rs. 110.
600 " " Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65		
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.
JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.
All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

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Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
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Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
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REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

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43, Esplanade Road,
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DRESS PUMPS. DRESS OXFORD SHOES TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies' ... "	9 8
Do. do. do.	Gent.'s from... "	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c. BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually causes New Nerve Matter by supplying its Blood Phosphorus, the only source of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORVILLE'S

GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress: Mrs. GEO. NORVILLE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888,

at 9 o'clock.

THE MAGISTRATE.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

By special request

THE LAY OF THE BELL

will be repeated at the

TOWN HALL

ON

TUESDAY, THE 24TH JAN., 1888,

At 6 P.M.

ADMISSION RUPEE 1.

This being an extra Concert Subscribers' Season Tickets will not be available.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,

Mr. Ardeshir B. Patell's Farcee Social Play,

"PAKEEZNI-TASIR."

Preceded by amusing farcical Comedy,

"DUDUGRO."

Remove your seats early.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the very commodious Bungalow with Compound now in occupation of P. Vuccino. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, Managing Agent.

GENUINE GOLD HUNTING AND OPEN CASE WATCHES, by JAMES McCABE, [illegible]NGE, LONDON. 500, and 750 each.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCK MART, [illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. [illegible]HED 1847.

[illegible]TICE.

SEALED [illegible] will be received by the [illegible]IONER for the City of [illegible]AY, the 30th day of Janu[illegible] the following business :— [illegible] the Water Works Stores

[illegible] Bhaudurwada Reservoir. [illegible]ndition, &c., can be obtain[illegible] resigned on payment of Rs. 5. [illegible]e repaired by deposits of [illegible]ey, to be paid to the Con[illegible] in cash, and to be forfeited [illegible] Contract.

[illegible]ioner does not bind himself [illegible]ender.

[illegible]pal Commissioner.

S. TOMLINSON,

[illegible]ive Engineer, Water Works. [illegible]er's Office, 20th January, 1888.

[illegible]ED for the EXECUTION [illegible]PORTION of the new building [illegible], at Chowpatty.

[illegible] can be seen and blank forms of [illegible] the Office of the Undersigned. [illegible]ealed and endorsed "Tender [illegible] received in the Office of the [illegible]n MONDAY, the 30th instant. [illegible] earnest money is to accom[illegible] be forfeited in case, after his [illegible] the Contractor shall (in due [illegible] complete the Contract docu[illegible]herwise) will be returned. [illegible]nder will rest with the Execu[illegible] on receipt of authority from [illegible]

[illegible] the right to reject all Tenders, [illegible]ven for the acceptance or the [illegible]epted, the Contract will com[illegible] from the date on which its [illegible] is communicated to the con[illegible]

[illegible]E C. MURZBAN, C.E., [illegible]utive Engineer, Presidency. [illegible]88.

[illegible]FOR THE RELIEF OF [illegible]EBTORS, BOMBAY.

[illegible] of CANJEE MEGHJEE, an [illegible]olvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of JUGJIVAN [illegible] Petitioning Creditor of the [illegible]GJEE, verified by the declara[illegible]K. Jhaveri, was filed in this [illegible]Bombay, on the Tenth day of January, instant, and [illegible]reas the said Canjee Meghjee, has been THIS DAY [illegible] adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under the Provisions of Section eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered [illegible]th all the real and personal est[illegible] to and effects of the said Insolvent, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court, in the form Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1888.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of Jan., 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 12 noon, 20th February, 1888, for the supply of ACCOUTREMENTS, and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1888, up to the 31st March, 1889. The term "more" include s the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original ten er.

II.—Printed forms of "List or Schedule" of the s ores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of Con tract deed which, in the event of a later being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) up to 15th February, 1888, between 10 a.m. and 4 p m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of eight annas for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

T. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, 16th Jan., 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER, AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, & POONA,
42, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
MPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBTE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
QUALITY "J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match..... 2 8 each.

'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted..... 0 12 "

EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box ..... 1 0 "

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal FOR INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES. 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.

Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.

Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;

also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London :—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8 MANCHESTER EXAMINER :—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER :—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8 GLASGOW HERALD :—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN :—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us :—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a pucka good article."

THE WATERBURY

North-Western Railway.

Phillour, 20th May 1887.

Rs. 8-8 "I must and that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's. I bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 2-8 for it, and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time."

"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.

DURABLE. "A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear, anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for it, more as a matter of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance, and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.

(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Conva'escent Depot,
Kasaulie,
Punjab,
3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,

Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depot. I think it a pity they are not more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I required mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu-Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hedersted, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway, and in the highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address :—

EASILY REPAIRED. Khoodi Ram Mistry.
Rs. 8-8 E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal.
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well, and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says :—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addi-on and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickel-cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year,

Rs. 8-8 They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th Nov. says :—The Waterbury Watch Co., of South Parade have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. How they can supply for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Co. undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu-Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hedersted, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway, and in the highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address :—

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Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

Rs. 8-8. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October, 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during '87, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for The Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; and will withstand acids.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately

"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Saltara.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5635 of George Alfred Pennington for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first- in order to test or prove the speed.

This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, *via* Suez Canal and vice versa in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.

The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.

Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China. Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabric Prices free of Commission.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively

Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

LSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and nausea, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine (Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, from about 1st March next, two commodious newly-built HOUSES on Malabar Hill, next to "Gibbs House." Rent, Rs. 400 each. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Trustees,

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Managers.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee's trust settlement.

TO BE LET, from about April next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of John S. Alston, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in middle Colaba, facing the West, a very neat little Charming Cottage known as the SEA SIDE. For rent and other particulars apply to

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TO LET, from 1st February next, the UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. F. Johnson, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO LET, with immediate possession, the desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Mr. J. Donald. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Esq., solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge and is matted with China and Madras cane matting. The verandah on the ground floor was paved with marble only a month ago and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 32 feet long by 16 feet wide, A Library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle with a verandah 80 feet long by 15 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' stair-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery, nothing better could be desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in accomplishing the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting a new lease of life, it certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, scanty or other deposit in the urine, and all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. The correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In one ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, and restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable, and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every packaged Dr. De Roos' preparation bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Parel Gymkhana Sports, Parel.
Volunteer Rifle Competitions.
Polo and Cricket, Gymkhana.
H. Rose, 5th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Victoria Theatrical Company.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rivershall (s), from London; Hartington (s), and Wivenhoe (s), Barrow; Kilwa (s), Buston (s), and Mirzapore (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rivershall (s), for Dunkirk and Marseilles; Clyde (s), China and Australia; John Davie (barque), Chittagong; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; Bambore (s), Elephant Point; Keerata Roodrin (barque), Tuticorin; and Assam (s), Suez.

A VAGRANT.—J. M. Dillon, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. F. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ESCAPED.—The boy, named Kalin Dada Saheb, who had absconded from the Government Central Press, has been arrested at the Prince's Dock.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st December, 1887, was 813,401 maunds, and in money, Rs. 69,855.

THE LOCKHART FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—Donations amounting to Rs. 560 have been received by Mr. P. C. Higgins, the honorary treasurer, on behalf of the Alblless Leper Home at Trombay.

REPORTED THEFT.—Krisundass Khanchund, living at Samuel Street, reported to the police, on Thursday, the theft of some silver vessels and two tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 83-8, from his premises.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—John Rider, a seaman of the British ship Abarcone, was, on Thursday, arrested by Constable Gray and placed on board his vessel as a deserter. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Let us like a Soldier fall...Massey.
Lancers.....The Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Cavatina.....Lucie Di Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
Valse.....Greeting.....Strauss.
Selection.....Valence.....Sullivan.
Valse.....Fedora.....Bucalossi.
Polka.....Go as you Please.....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion E. Y. Regt., at the Esplanade Ground, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March.....Oh dem golden Slippers .....
Schottische.....Floral Gems .....per.....
Polka.....Kiss in the Ring.....
Troop.....
Eagle March.....
Lancers.....Mercy Midnight.....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE SOCIAL PLAY.—The Victoria Theatrical Company perform to-night, at their Novelty Theatre' the popular Parsee social play of Takdir-ni-Tasir, under the patronage and in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I. This tragic play will be followed by an unusually amusing farce Adu Adugro, the hero of which is a thorough idiot, who provokes excessive mirth by his simplicity and stupidity.

THE POONA CANTONMENT DEFALCATION CASE.—Murtund Appajee Moolay, the clerk of the Highway Tax Cantonment Committee, against whom a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation has been proved, was sent to prison, but pending investigation he is on bail for one thousand rupees. M. V. Cabral, head clerk of the Cantonment Committee, has been suspended for neglect of duty; also two peons who were employed under Martand. The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.—*Poona Observer.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, sailed for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—For London—Mr. G. W. Gallagher. For Brindisi.—Madame Salbergs, Madame S. Olime and Madame A. Olime.

THE PAREL MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Syud Gool Syud Khairoola Khan was brought up on remand, and charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing murder by causing the death of Sheriffa Khatoon (accused's wife) on or about the 21st November, 1887.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case. The Magistrate, having recorded the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, similar to that already adduced by the coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF A P. W. D. OFFICIAL.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday heard the case in which Mr. Banks, of the Public Works Department, charged a Hindoo contractor, named Manajee Nilojee, with offering him a bribe of Rs. 50.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge, and the Hon. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Balcrishna, defended the accused.

Mr. Banks stated the circumstances of the case which have already been reported. He added that he was in a position to recommend contractors for work.

Mrs. Banks spoke to the receipt of the letter which had been delivered to her by some one, but who it was she could not say. She did not open the letter, but, as usual, kept it and gave it to her husband unopened.

Mr. Basa Luxmon, the chief interpreter, stated that he would interpret the word "note" in the question which Mr. Branks alleged the accused had asked him: "*Saheb tum note millah, am Memsaheb dia?*" as a reference to a letter, or to bank notes.

Mr. Little submitted that he had no further evidence to call. He was afraid that the case was rather weak, but if an adjournment were granted, he thought he would be able to prove that the accused had delivered the letter himself, and that he had written it.

Mr. Mehta reserved his cross-examination, and pointed out that it was very desirable that evidence as to the placing of the bank notes in the letter should be given if the accused was to be connected with it.

The case was then adjourned for further evidence.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey heard the case in which a Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Currimally, charged Mr. Hussunbhoy Visram and the three Purdasees with criminal trespass, on the 8th December. Mr. Gray, instructed by Mr. Damodhur, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Payne, against it. Mr. Gray opened the case by examining the complainant, who said that he occupied a portion of the first floor of a house in the native town, which he had been in possession of for the last twenty-five years. The house originally belonged to his grandfather, and had been in the possession of the family for some generations past. The portion occupied by witness included three rooms and a *dewankhana*. About twenty or twenty-five Purdasees and others, on the 8th December, rushed into the *dewankhana* and sat down there. At this time his wife was sick and he asked the men to go away, but they remained there and made a great noise. Witness then thought it necessary to take steps for the protection of his family, and placed two Purdasees of his own in the room, but they were driven away. He then instructed his attorney to write to the accused about his men trespassing in his room, but nothing was done, and the disturbance continued up to the present day. On the 11th the Purdasees introduced a number of beggars, people of like repute, and fakirs, who stayed in the house for some days and then left. The *biahs* (Purdasees) kept a fire in the room, and created a dense smoke. Witness had occasion to call in Dr. Sidney Smith, and he certified as to the condition he found the house in, and the danger to witness' wife the disturbance would occasion if continued. Witness, one day on his return, found all his things strewn about the place. They had been taken from the room in which he had partitioned off as the *dewankhana*. After the issue of the summons, the Purdasees still continued to occupy the *dewankhana*, and used to sing songs and play cards till after midnight. In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said his complaint was about the Purdasees entering the *dewankhana* and all the other portions of the house which he occupied. It was not a fact that the *dewankhana* was not in his possession. He admitted his father-in-law was Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, the brother of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, who was on bad terms with the accused, Hussunbhoy Visram, and that they had had suits in the High Court about the house. Witness claimed the right to his portion of the house by his grandfather's will. He did not know where the will was. The children of the other tenants also lived in the *dewankhana*, but by the permission of the witness, Mr. Gilbert came, when Hussunbhoy came to take possession, and took an inventory of the things in the house. Witness denied that Mr. Gilbert had asked him to point out what portion of the house he claimed. He did not point out to Mr. Gilbert the rooms he claimed, because he had not asked for the information. Possession was not taken when Mr. Gilbert came to the house. The Purdasees took possession of the rooms. Witness denied that Mr. Gilbert told him that, owing to his wife's illness, possession would not be taken till after forty days. He also denied having told Mr. Gilbert that every one in the house had a right to the *dewankhana*.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

VISITORS TO POONA will find every House and Table Requirement at the Poona Establishment of PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores have been made yester day:—

MATCH I.—200 YARDS.

	Added Points.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Vol W H Main	2	30	15
Sergt J E Keess	0	29	10
Lce-Corpl Dolton	0	29	5
Sergt L Crowley	1	29	5
Vol C Lawder	2	29	5
Vol C A Engel	2	29	5
Lieut F Browin	2	29	5

3 twenty-eights were also made at this distance.

500 YARDS.

Sergt Tate (BVA)	3	35	15
Sergt Keess	0	32	10
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	30	5
Vol C A Engel	2	30	5
Vol. J. Waller	2	30	5
Lieut F W English	2	30	5
Vol Main	2	30	5

1 thirty counted out.

2 twenty-nines were also made for this match.

800 YARDS.

Lieut F W English	2	32	15
Lieut T M English	0	30	10
Sergt Black	1	30	5
Sergt Thomas	0	29	5
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	29	5
Sergt Boylett	2	29	5
Vol Main	2	29	5

1 twenty-nine counted out.

Highest aggregate at the 3 distances:

1st, Sergeant J E Keess, 89 points, Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize.....Rs. 75

2nd, Lieutenant T M English, 85 points, Messrs Thacker and Co.'s Prize.....Rs. 60

MATCH II.—200 YARDS.

Vol Engel	2	32	15
Vol Murray	2	31	10
Lce-Corpl Reddie (BLH).	2	29	5
Vol Warnor	1	28	5
Vol Graceston	2	28	5
Corpl Seager	2	28	5
Lieut F W English	2	28	5

1 twenty-eight counted out.

500 YARDS.

Sergt Keess	0	34	15
Lieut T M English	0	32	10
Vol Waller	2	32	5
Vol Stephens	0	31	5
Qr.-Mr. Sergt Watkins	0	31	5
Capt Brown	1	31	5
Lieut Lund	2	31	5

3 thirties were also made for this match.

800 YARDS.

Vol Stephens	0	32	15
Sergt Little	2	32	10
Vol Monk	2	32	5
Corpl Nicoll	2	29	5
Sergt Keess	0	28	5
Vol Ellis	2	28	5
Vol G B Stacey	0	26	5

1 twenty-six counted out.

Highest aggregate at the 3 distances:
Sergeant Keess, 89 points, The Bankers Prize..... Rs. 100.

MATCH III.

200 YARDS.

Vol Warner	1	31	15
Sergt Smith	2	31	10
" Crowley	1	30	5
" Thomas	0	29	5
Lieut Sharp	0	29	5
Vol J Waller	2	29	5
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	28	5

3 twenty-eight counted out.

500 YARDS.

Sergt Thomas	0	32	15
Lieut T M English	0	32	10
Vol Graveston	2	32	5
" Warner	1	30	5
Lieut F W English	2	30	5
Vol Lloyd	2	29	5
Br Beckerleg	4	29	5

800 YARDS.

Gr. Nixon (B V A)	7	35	15
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	32	10
Lieut T M English	0	32	5
Vol Scott	2	32	5
Sergt Black	1	30	5
Vol Warner	1	30	5
Lieut Sharp	0	29	5

Highest aggregate at the 3 distances:

1st, Lieut T M English, 91 points, Messrs Favre, Leuba & Co's prize.....Rs. 150

2nd, Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins, 88 points, Messrs. Phillips & Co's Prize.....Rs. 50

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—JAN. 22.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Agutter in G.—Hymns 6, 319 and 299.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. W. B Preston.—Hymns 290 and 82.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer.
Anthem.—"I will sing of Thy power."—Sullivan.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Offertories are for the Pensioners' Home.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service. Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 3, 447 and 79.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 178 and 441.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE). FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 218, 182, and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 266 196 and 82.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 9, and 108.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 315 and 323.

Wednesday, January 25.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. John Staples.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. S. Shaw.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m.—Mr. J. Staples.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Gibson.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Wari Bunder, Mazagon.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11 a.m.—Mr. M. T. Carroll will preach.
6 p.m.—Rev. Geo. Bowen will preach.
Everybody welcome.

Grant Road.

6 p.m.—Missionary Anniversary exercises on Sabbath evening. Sermon by Rev. S. P. Jacobs.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-10 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Fort.
Hymns 132 and 330.
Psalm 103 19-22.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service (Choral and Sermon).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Children's Service.
Alms for the Choir.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 4 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 177, 292 and 21.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Accomac in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Principality. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Tooth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. For bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1888

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... Jan. 21st, 9h. 40·6m., a.m.
Full Moon ..... " 29th, 4h. 10·2m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun-Rise. H.	M.	Sun-Set. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water. H.	M.
Sat. 21	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Parsi Gymkhana Sports, Parel, noon. Lecture by Rev. J. E. Abbott: General Assembly's Institute, Kalbadevi, 8 p.m.	6	38	5	45	3 5	58m 7 a	10	46m 19 a
Sun. 22	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	6	38	5	46	4 6	40m 8 a	11	54m 47 a
Mon. 23	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.	6	38	5	46	5 8	32m 5 a	0	53 a
Tu. 24	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Governor's Levée, Noon-to-1st, 4-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Mongolia.	6	38	5	47	6 9	42m 3 a	1	27m 46 a
Wed. 25	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Town Council, 3 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Dance at Government House, Malabar Point.	6	37	5	48	8 9	0m 45 a	2	35m 35 a
Thr. 26	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6	37	5	48	9 10	5m 24 a	3	27m 20 a
Fri. 27	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Evening Concert at 8 p.m. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Mirzapore.	6	37	5	49	9 11	55m 2 a	4	12m 3 a

* Left Aden at midnight on Wednesday, 18th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant:—

ADMISSION OF BOATS INTO DOCK ON SUNDAYS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 30th November, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Agents B. I. S. N. Co. regarding the refusal by the Dock Master to admit boats to Prince's Dock on Sundays, unless specially engaged. The Port Officer expresses the opinion that the existing arrangement under which boats are not allowed to enter the dock, unless for work, appears to be a reasonable and desirable one. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the right of the officers of the Trust to regulate the boat traffic at the dock No. 74 of the Dock by-laws should be altered to: "The admission of carts, carriages, cargo-boats, and barges within the dock precincts and their control while there will rest with the Dock officers." Care should of course be taken to let in boats really required, and should the Monday morning tide be too late for beginning work, to let boats in on Sunday evening.

INCREASE OF WAREHOUSE RENTS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th December, recommending that warehouse rents be increased as follows:—item 23, iron, hoop, sheet, nail and rod from nine pies per ton per week to one anna per ton per week; item 23A, iron bars and bundles from nine pies per ton per week to one anna per ton per week; and item 24A, copper and yellow metal in bundles from one anna per ton per week to one-and-a-half anna per ton per week. The Traffic Manager states that the proposed increases will raise the warehouse rent income by about Rs. 1,218 per annum. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Bunders Committee the proposed increases are sanctioned.

ENGINEER'S EXPLANATION REGARDING ESTIMATES FOR 1888-89.

Read extracts from letter from the Engineer, dated 9th January, explaining the circumstances under which he has included in his estimates for 1888-9 for the following items:—1, staging for the dock gate slings and repairing gates, Rs. 2,000; 2, two new boilers for hopper barges, Rs. 22,000; 3, permanent wall round workshops, Rs. 6,333; 4, new coal shed to hold 600 tons, Rs. 2,560; 5, extension of workshops, viz.,—2 bays at east end of shops, Rs. 3,324; 2 bays at west end of shops, Rs. 3,324; upper floor over 2 bays at east end, Rs. 2,908; and upper floor over pattern room, Rs. 300—total Rs. 9,856. New tools, viz.:—6 lathes and fixing same, Rs. 8,495; 1 milling machine, Rs. 2,625; 3 drilling machines, Rs. 2,900; 1 pair rolls and fixing same, Rs. 3,500; 36 vices for fitters' use, Rs. 1,314; 44 smith's hearths, Rs. 6,600; setting hearths, drilling machines, belting, &c., Rs. 1,000—total Rs. 26,734. Extra first class light-keeper for prongs, at Rs. 15 per mensem, Rs. 180; light-keeper for relief, sunk rock, Rs. 15 per mensem, for three months, Rs. 45; and new boiler for launch Princess, Rs. 1,500.

Resolution.—Except as to the coal shed, consideration of which is postponed, provision may be made as proposed. In future all such recommendations should be with the Secretary by the 1st December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Jan. 1888.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	30	26
" " out of "	26	16
" transported	13	9
" attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th Jan. 1888.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1887.
Vessels entered	13	10
" left	14	10
" remaining in dock.	14	12

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

242-87—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs Walabhdas Bhugwandas—Mulji B B.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M and D, J C Cama, P G and S, B and K, and L S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others,—M and D, J C Cama, P G and S, B and K, and L S F and N.

273-87—T A Bland—Krishnarao Madhowrao and others vs Ramrao Narayen Doolikur—In person.

269-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gunput Nuppoo and others vs Fazul Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

284-87—Payne G and S—Hawabai vs Jacob Jan Mahomed and another—Chalk W and S.

205-87—Chalk W and S—Mungaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazeer—Wadia and G.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherji M Jeejeebhoy and others vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Little S F and N, C L and O, and P and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1-88—Jefferson B and D—Nusserwanji Dossabhoy Francis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane E and H.

For investigation of pauperism.

51-87—In person—Gunput Jugannath vs Jugannath Vithoba and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

37-87—In person—Narayen Sonaji Chowan and another vs Raghunath Crustnaji Patel—J C Cama.

52-87—In person—Heerji Cullianji vs Purshotum Kursouji.

56-87—In person—Vishnoo Babaji vs Maneck Moolji and others.

57-87—In person—Rajcooverbai vs Anundrao Chintoba and another—Mansukhlal and D.

58-87—In person—Balaram Bapoo vs Sitabai..

CORRESPONDENCE has been received from M. de Chatelain, of the French Protestant Mission on the banks of the Zambesi, stating that the political organisation of the Zambesians is most defective, and that many of them are semi-nomadic in their habits. The only article of commerce is ivory, but this belongs to the King. The chiefs own cattle and slaves, but exercise no power. They are dependent upon the King even for supplies of ammunition and clothing. M. de Chatelain is of opinion that so long as personal property is not recognised in the country it is doomed to sterility. If any intelligent savage tries to make a step in advance he excites the envy of his neighbours, and, in fact, to leave the beaten path is to expose oneself to a thousand dangers. Even in the matter of education the missionaries are bound by iron rules. They must not teach the young men and women in the villages near the mission station, because they are slaves; but while this interdict exists, it yet appears that the slave attendants of the children of the chiefs will be able to profit by the instruction. M. de Chatelain sighs for King Leopold to make another Congo of the Zambesi.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sir F. H. Sonter, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Captains H. O. Selby, and G. W. Martin, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cawasjee Hormusjee, P. C. De Souza, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Foxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Uloth H. Wilmot, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Shivji Dhurmaji.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

The following report on the question of providing an improved style of dwellings for the poor of the city was submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose:—

The question of the improvement of the dwellings of the poor has from time to time been brought to the notice of the Corporation, which, in April 1884, upon the proposal of Mr. Blaney, appointed a Committee to investigate the subject with the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner. The instructions to the Committee were: that they should report the measures they would recommend for improving such dwellings with the view of benefiting the public health, showing, in detail, the financial scheme they would advise, and pointing out what amendments of the Municipal Acts, if any, would be necessary for the carrying out of their recommendations.

Three meetings were held by the Committee, who asked the Commissioner for a report of the best example of a building on sanitary principles, the building to be in a block, four or five stories high, and each room therein to be 12ft. by 15ft. the ground-floor to consist of shops along the road frontage, and access to be limited to the different shops by a stone or concrete staircase. The rent of the living rooms not to exceed one rupee eight annas each per mensem. The Committee also asked for similar information as to the cost of converting, by structural alteration, an existing insanitary chawl or tenement-house into a wholesome dwelling, and so that on such a plan each room might be profitably let at a rupee and-a-half per mensem. At the same time, plans of the necessary works were also asked for.

It was evident, however, that there were difficulties in the way, and doubts were expressed as to whether this was an undertaking that the Municipality would be justified in entering upon, especially as it was not known how many persons were to be provided for, and what the definition of the term "Working classes" really is in Bombay. It was considered, however, that the most likely means of securing suitable designs for the class of buildings needed would be to invite public competition, and accordingly, the Municipal Commissioner, in communication with the President (the late Mr. A. W. Forde) of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, offered a premium of Rs. 300 "for the best design for dwellings on sanitary principles suitable for the labouring classes," which premium the Directors of that Institute agreed to supplement with their gold medal. The conditions for the competitors are given in Appendix A of this report, but it may be stated here that the date for the receipt of designs was the 1st June 1885. Unfortunately, none of those submitted were considered of sufficient merit to deserve the prize offered, and the Special Committee of the Institute appointed to examine the designs (Messrs. Arthur Forde, F. W. Stevens and Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban) recorded their opinion that "financially none of the designs submitted are suitable for dwellings for the labouring classes, as, in order to yield a gross revenue of eight per cent., the shops and dwellings of the smaller size, 10ft. by 10ft. would require a monthly rental of eight rupees and four rupees, respectively," whilst the rating rates for chawls for mill hands and others of the working classes are from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.

By direction of the Commissioner, the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mr. Braham, prepared a design and an estimate of a chawl for thirty rooms and one shops, at a cost of Rs. 30,000, inclusive of provision for water-supply, drainage and latrines, but exclusive of the value of the ground required, the price of which would vary according to locality. The reason for the cost being so heavy was the nature of the conditions laid down by the Committee. Mr. Forde, in reporting to the Commissioner on the question, said:

"There are native houses in Bombay with rooms 16ft. by 8ft. and six stories high, and these are not a good investment, except they can realize a rental of four or five rupees for each room; and some time ago I had occasion to value some chawls occupied by the labourers and artizans of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and found they were constructed in the native fashion of one storey only, with posts and walls of ½ inch brick work, rooms back to back, with bamboo and mud partitions. These cost only about Rs. 150 for two rooms, which let at the rate of Re. 1 each room per month.

"So long as this class of building is available, it is useless building such dwellings as those designed by Mr. Braham, or those designed by the competitors above alluded to, Mr. Braham's costing Rs. 1,000 per room, and the others from Rs. 762 to Rs. 2,000 per room for the larger size, and from Rs. 470 to Rs. 1,483 for the smaller size."

In the meantime, the Army Sanitary Commission, in their review of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1885-86, drew attention to the overcrowding in the city, and as the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in a despatch to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, dated 23rd June last, commented thereon, the Bombay Government, under date of 18th August, forwarded copies of the papers to the chairman of the Corporation with the request that he would invite the special attention of the Corporation to the Army Sanitary Commission's remarks. Accordingly, on the 20th September following, the Corporation passed the resolution and, at a meeting of the new Committee held on the 5th October, it was resolved that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to supply the data called for by the former Committee.

From the report which has since been received from the Acting Commissioner (see Appendix B), it will be observed that he expresses his concurrence with the opinion of the late Consulting Engineer, that so long as rooms constructed in the ordinary native fashion can be provided at rentals of from one rupee to two rupees per room, it is useless to attempt to build on a design costing from Rs. 470 to Rs. 2,000 a room, the rental of which would probably be more than double what a workman could afford to pay; so that, even if such improved dwellings were provided, they would be occupied by classes of persons having much larger incomes than the ordinary labourer, and able to pay Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per mensem. Under these circumstances, he does not think that any further consideration of this subject will be of any practical use until the wages of the working classes rise to a point sufficiently high to enable them to pay for increased comfort and convenience.

Great attention has, for many years past, been devoted to the solution of this difficult problem in England, where no less than eighteen distinct agencies have directed their efforts to the inquiry, but the conclusion arrived at in England is that to make any scheme of providing the dwellings successful, the buildings themselves must be provided on principles commercially sound, that is, self-supporting and something more which, it is quite evident, cannot be done in Bombay. It must be borne in mind that even in England it was the impossibility of making such a scheme successfully self-supporting which led the late Mr. Peabody to devote a portion of his great wealth to the philanthrophic object of providing model dwellings for the lower classes. And unless and until some of the rich philanthropists of Bombay come forward in the same liberal way and make a beginning, it is hopeless to expect that buildings possessing the high standard indicated in the Corporation's resolution will ever be provided at so low a rental as one rupee and-a-half a room.

In regard to the statement made by Mr. Braham as to the excessive cost of providing house accommodation for the labouring poor, the committee is of opinion that the Corporation might with advantage offer a prize or prizes for competitive designs to native architects with the view of securing such designs as will afford a remunerative return on the building outlay, while providing suitable accommodation for the class of persons to be housed. These designs might induce mill-owners and other employers of labour to provide improved house accommodation for their permanent employés.

The terms might be that the monthly rent of each room should not exceed Rs. 1-8-0 or Re. 2, and the shops on the basement floor Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per mensem, averaging Rs. 3 per mensem per room all round.

The building should be a chawl consisting of a basement and three or four upper floors, with a central stone staircase to each upper floor. Ventilation of the rooms and the requirements of general sanitation should be kept in view by the architect.

THOMAS BLANEY.
HENRY MORLAND.
R. M. SAYANI.
V. N. MANDLIK.
GEO. WATERS.
G. MEREWETHER.
MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA.
K. T. TELANG.
KAIKHUSRO N. KABRAJI.

APPENDIX A.

The conditions laid down for the competition were—

1st.—The building to be in a block of 4 or 5 stories, and the ground-floor to consist of shops along the road frontage with a central stone or concrete staircase.

2nd.—The rooms to be 15 feet by 12 feet and 10 feet high. Alternative designs to be sent in with rooms 10 feet by 10 feet and 9 feet high.

3rd.—The designs to be accompanied by detailed plans, estimates and general description.

4th.—Economy of construction compatible with strength and stability will form an important element in awarding the premium.

APPENDIX B.

No. 10234 of 1887-88.

14th October 1887.

The late Mr. Forde, in reporting on the designs of Mr. Braham and others, gave it as his opinion that so long as rooms could be had, constructed in the native fashion and rented at from Rs. 1 to 2 per mensem, it was useless to attempt to build according to the designs which showed houses costing from Rs. 470 to 2,000 per room.

The rental necessary in order to make such buildings a profitable investment would probably be more than double what a working man could afford to pay for his room.

"Supposing buildings of this improved construction to be built, it would follow, as a matter of course, that the class of persons for whom they were intended would be unable to rent them, and that if occupied at all, it would be by a class having a much larger income than artizans, that is, by a class who can afford to pay, perhaps, Rs. 4 or 5 per month for each room."

Under these circumstances, I do not think the further consideration of this subject will be of any practical use until the wages of the working

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A GRAND EVENING CONCERT in aid of the new Lecture Hall Building Fund, under the Patronage of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 27th of January, 1888. Commencing at 9 p.m. Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Price Rs. 3.

WALKING STICKS, Sterling Silver Mounted, a large choice just arrived, for presentation, &c., from Rs. 3. Swagger Canes, Silver Mounted, Ebony, Rs. 3-8, and Real Malacca, Rs. 3. THORPE, & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—PRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for three or four months.—F. B., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a Gentleman to join a Chummery in Tents.—"MAB," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR !—Several furnished houses to let for the Hot Season. Apply early to P. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

ENAMELLED IRON PLATES, Dishes, Cups, Mugs, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Washhand Basins, &c., &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STORES for burning Wood, Coal, Kerosine Oil or Spirits of Wine on Purchase or Hire.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

POONA ROSES every Sunday morning at the Purveying Depôt, Crawford Market, of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

ICE, FISH, Fruit, Vegetables, supplied to Residents in the Mofussil. Daily Bazaar Purveyors.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

OUR 1818 White Shirtings at Rs. 10 and Stout Brown Hose at Rs. 3-8 defy competition. PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

MOST IMPORTANT to CHINA TEA CONSUMERS, 4 lbs. boxes of really Superior China Tea are now obtainable for Rs. 5 each at DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depot, 27 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ICES. Ices, Ices, for daily. Every day different kinds; also and Spirits of the Best qualities to be had at the ANNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. H. N. VAKEEL'S BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of household furniture by "Wimbridge" at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1-30 p.m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

SINGER STILL LEADS !! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

TO BE SOLD, Stone House, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBER, High Court.

TO BE CLEARED.—The balance of our stock. Offers solicited. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, Bungalows at Falkland Road, with nice gardens. Rent, Rs. 50 to 100. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGAR, Share Market.

POONA, is a First-class ... each family has a separate ...

SNUFF ... Mixture, Morton's ... exquisitely aromatic. ... NEUBERG, Bombay.

... day three kinds of ... and French Confection- ... Merchants.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Gold ... Rs. 125 to Rs. 250—S. and ... KHAN, Opposite Circle, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE JUNJEE & Co.—Teakwood and ... Furniture of English ... Chunckla, No. 6.

... GOODS!!! Perfect ... Trousers, from ... Meadow Street.

WANTED—A BAND MASTER for the ... at Rajkot. Apply, ... the Band President.

MATHERAN.—OPENED. ALEXANDRA HOTELS open for ... available for Families.

BACK BAY ... The above Baths ... vements on MONDAY, ... last, the 23rd, 24th, and ...

SUNSHADES ... and really choice ... suggestions, Rs. 7-8 to ... Co., Limited, Rampart-

DOCTOR ... MERLO, from Italy, ... ATION, every Tuesday ... 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 ...

JUST ARRIVED ... PATENT ARIS- ... Brass Wheels, with 12 ... plete, Rs. 40.—L. STEF- ... Fort.

... SCOTCH WHISKEY ... ARD, 81, Queen Street. ... Whiskey may be had from ... DAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

MRS. LAKE, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Cheap Materials for Evening Dresses. Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Ornaments, &c., Cheap Millinery Dresses, &c., made to order at moderate prices.

DON'T YOU KNOW that there is only one Depôt in Bombay where you can buy a pound of tea worth the money you spend !—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

C. JOST & CO., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row Fort.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, a Codd's Patent SODA-WATER FILLING MACHINE, one No. 3 A Filter, one Hand Crushing Machine, and other Soda-Water Machine appurtenances. About 2501bs assorted Essences, Aerated Water Labels, &c.—Apply to LATHAM & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TRACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE !!! Re. 1 paid either for Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Ballwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use !!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BALLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 2-8 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES, CAST IRON, BRASS, IRON SAFES, WAGGON WHEELS, &c.

Under instructions from F. L. Charles, Esqr., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules brass casting brass, plate, ball copper, copper rivets, boring machine, cast iron pig, iron safes, C. I. road roller, lead, pickaxes powras, scrapers, flies, tanks, grating, locks, leather hoses, tapes baskets rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, shafts, lamps, wood, casks, stones, scales, weights, boxes, gunny, bellows, wrought and cast iron, water pump, waggon wheels, anvils, iron drums, teak boards, old dammer, chairs, punkas &c. Also about 50 tons of cast iron scrap (broken pipes &c.) at the Water Works Stores, at Chinchpogloe, which may be sold on the following day.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suits for drawing-room, boudoir, library and bed-room of the finest make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six kerosine lights and punkha proof, Hinks's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice Spanish mogno, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe, and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures, Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well-known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This Auction is *bona fide*, and the property is on view.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st January, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices. 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL." is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *** AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system. No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY. FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary.
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES. CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS. (Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.) Offices.—Old Bond Street London. 3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay. MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :— I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne. Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize. THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720. Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66. Or 24 do. do. " 36. The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780, Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72. Or 24 do. do. " 38. Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona. Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Keerata Roodrin cleared yesterday with a cargo of salt to Trevendrum.

THE s.s. Flambro sailed yesterday for Elephant Pt., under Captain T. T. Grinold, in ballast.

THE s.s. Wivenhoe, 1,225 tons, Captain R. D. Clark, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Barrow laden with a cargo of rails for the G. I. P. Railway Company.

THE s.s. Hartington, 1,353 tons, Captain W. H. Hull, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of railway materials, from Barrow (Dec. 19) for the B. B. and C. I. R. Co.

THE s.s. Riversdale, 1,211 tons, Captain J. Mooney, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London (December 8), had a general cargo and Dr. Shadbolt, cabin, and sixtee deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kilwa, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi. She had on board a general cargo, 13 horses and the following passengers :—Captain Chase, V.C., Messers David Moran, J. B. Alcock, O. Hœrale and Johnstone, Com Clerk D. Framji, wife and child, A Jewish lady and child, a Persian lady, three Mahomedan gentlemen and fifty deck.—The same company's steamer Pachumba, Captain J. B. Mackay, left Bombay for the Coast ports and Karachi yesterday, with the following passengers :—Deputy Surgeon-General W. E. Cates, Mr. D. George and Mr. A. Cordeiro for Karachi ; and sixty-two deck, for differents ports en route.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE China and Australian mails, of the 29th December, were brought to Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Co's. steamer Mirzapore. Having left Shanghai under Captain R. Harvey, the Mirzapore called at the usual Chinese and Australian stations whence she picked up cargo and passengers for Bombay and the Continent, of whom the following is an entire list :—For Brindisi.—Revd and Mrs. O. Cary and two children, Miss Davis—from Kobe. For Marseilles.—Mr. E.C. Roy's two daughters, from Hongkong. For Venice.—Dr. and Mrs. Green and seven children—from Kobe. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Baker from Syaney Mr. Leslie, and Sister Myra,—from Melbourne ; Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, from Calcutta ; Mr. R. H. Lyons Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Prior and child and Mr. Fakir Singh, from Colombo ; and eleven deck, from several ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania ..	2213	W. Marr.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Lombardy..	1736	Brookes	C	P. & O. Co.
" Branklow ..	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Clan Munro.	1416	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Apollo.....	2066	J. Douglas.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
" Accomac ..	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray ...	N	Captain.
" Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
" Ganges	1490	D. Roberts.....	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Allie.....	1133	H. Rodgaard ..	..	Cursetji Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Riversdale (s)	Mooney	London, Dec. 8.
	Hartington (s)	Hull	Barrow, Dec. 19.
	Wivenhoe (s)	Clarke	Harrow, Dec. 19.
	Kilwa (s).....	Anderson ..	Busreh, Jan. 7.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Shanghai, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Bretwalda (s)	Carpentor ..	Dunkirk and Marseilles.
	Clyde (s).....	Edmund	China & Australia.
	John Davie	Crocker	Chittagong.
	Pachumba (s)	Mackay	Coast and Karachi.
	Flambro' (s)	Grinold	Elephant Point.
	Keerata Roodrin.	.....	Trevendrum.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Suez.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—Steamer Africa, for Calcutta and Coast.
" Barawa, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVAL.
16 Shahjehan s.....Lefuich.....Bombay, Dec. 27.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 16.—Steamers Nerbudda and Byculla. Schooner Columbus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Sawyer, Captain, Bombay, North Lanc. Regt., on privilege leave, from Deesa.
Luckhardt, Col, Bombay, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 20.

Baker, Lt., Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, from sick leave, from Australia.
Chase, Captain, 28th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Cates, Dy Surgn Genl., Bombay, I.M.S., on duty, to Bhuj.
McCullagh, Major Bengal, R.E., on duty, to Benares.
Dunn, Lt. Col., Bengal, Army School, retired, to China.
Wade, Lt., Bengal, R.E., on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21th January, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade a the Town Hall, this day, Saturday, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, *viz* :—Sections 24,25 (2) (3), 26, 27 (1) 31 (1 and 2).

2. The Rifle meeting will be completed on the 27th instant from which date the ranges will be devoted entirely to class firing. The Commandant hopes that all ranks will do their utmost to carry out the annual course, as only two months remain for this purpose, and he further draws attention to the great importance to the Corps of every available man being put through.

3. A guard of honour consisting of Lieuts Cornforth and de Soane, 4 Sergts and 100 rank and file, with the band of the Corps, under the command of Capt Ferrers Nicholson, will parade opposite the Queen's Statue at 3-45. p.m., on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be Riding School for all members this morning at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·976
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Termometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	259

* From midnight to midnight.

ARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA. THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first o every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

REUTER'S quotations for Consols and French Rentes show no change from those wired on Wednesday evening. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 104¾ ; and Rupee Securities declined ¼ for Fours, and ½ for Four-and-a-half per cents. at £93¾, and £73½, respectively. Silver, however, was still quoted at 44 5-16d. per oz. According to the weekly Return of the Bank of England issued yesterday, the Reserve had increased by 2 per cent., making it 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate of discount was put down ½ per cent., say to 3 per cent. per annum ; but in the open market there was no further change, short London Bills being still quoted at 1½, and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2½ per cent. per annum.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £160,000 Silver, and £10,000 Gold, all for Bombay.

Calcutta Linseed was 3d. per quarter dearer to arrive *via* Canal, and the market was firm, though other quotations show no change. Rapeseed was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was without movement, the market continuing dull. There was a good demand experienced at the Goat Skin Sales, and prices were 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher.

In Liverpool the Cotton market again closed quiet, the total Sales, however, at 10,000 bales, surpassing the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. Surats were steady, and out of the total, 2,000 bales of these were taken. There was no change in prices of ready Cotton ; and in American arrivals the movement was confined to an advance of 1-64d. in January-February and April to June deliveries, others being unchanged. The market opened quiet to-day, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, and Imports 7,000 bales. Manchester had been firm, but quotations come as before.

At 10 9-16 cents for spot Mid-Uplands, and 10·78 for May Futures, New York quotations come quite unaltered, notwithstanding that the day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were decidedly light at 11,000 bales. The comparative figures from the commencement of the season now stand as follows :—

	1888	1887	1886
Thursday's Receipts...	11,000	21,000	13,000
Five days' do.	87,000	129,000	89,000
Since 1st Sept	4,355,000	4,175,000	3,922,000

The news received by wire regarding the staple having been of a neutral character, our market has been rather tame, with little disposition to do business on either side, but prices generally have been pretty steady at yesterday's quotations. Bengals have been rather easier, the cancellation of a number of contracts having tended to raise the fear of pressure for delivery. The purchases of ready new Cotton have been on a small scale, consisting principally of 400 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 164 to Rs. 177½ ; Karanjee, at Rs. 218 ; and Kirkly, at Rs. 223. Some rather considerable purchases of old stuff have been made by the Mills, comprising 400 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 165 ; 100 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 183½, and 200 Veravul, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet, hardly any business being reported, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—A little is doing in Ready *Linseed* at the old rate ; but other descriptions are neglected, and quotations show no alteration.

FREIGHTS are dull again, and 17s. 6d. is quoted for Cotton, to Liverpool and London, 16s. 3d. being still the rate for Wheat and Seeds. To Continental Ports, 18s. 9d. for Cotton, and 17s. 6d. for Seeds and Wheat are named, 27s. 6d. at a par of Exchange, being quoted for Cotton to Trieste and Venice. Business for Hull is reported to have been done, for February shipment, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,729 bales.
Wheat	12,836 cwt.
Linseed	5,474 "
Gingelly	8,044 "
Groundnuts.....	5,368 "

EXCHANGE.—There has been a decidedly steadier feeling in this market to-day which has been rather supported by the tone in Calcutta on the re-ope ning of that market. The change in tone here has been especially noticeable with regard to the Banks forward drawing rates, Telegraphic Transfers having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. for March-April delivery. Ready rates, both for Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper are the same as we gave last evening, and at which we close steady.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·81	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker and quiet to-day, the cash rate for Fours has fallen to 98 5-6 to ⅝ with nothing doing. A little business is reported for the February account at 98½ to 3-16, March being quoted at 97 11-16, and 4½ per cents at 104½, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady. We have to note an advance, however, of Rs. 10 in Coorla and Hindustan Mill Shares ; and a decline to the same extent in Luckmidas Khimjee. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 5 ; and Dhollera P. and G. are Rs. 2 up.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	805
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras....	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank.....	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£15
National Bank of India.....	87,890	$125		5 pct.	123
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock	..	£4100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brouli's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	500	500	12	92
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13½	1,200
Empress Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,975
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co.	450	800	800	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Mannar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	107½
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs. 5	9
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 60	525
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	99
Prince of W. Press ..	800	800	100	Rs. 5	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	50	800	800	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 7	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,200
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	600	500	2	00
Volkart Press Co. ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.....	1,000	200	200	10	190
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	750	200	150	3 p.ct	140
Bapty Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Land & Building Co., Ld.	925	800	185	Rs. 14	47
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	11 p.c.	300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	200
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	1,500	1,500	Rs. 135	93
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	2,550
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	610
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	100½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	3
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	530
Gejer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10½
KurracheeLightorage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier

[illegible]S.

[illegible]

[illegible]NATION OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Captain Lord Charles Beresford, objecting to the [illegible] to be applied to the purposes of Intelligence Department, sent in his resignation to [illegible] Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Salisbury yesterday signified his acceptance of Lord Beresford's resignation, and his place in the Admiralty Office has been filled by the appointment of Rear Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

The Czar will remain here until March, when the Carnival commences.

His Majesty's [illegible]ation has had a very re-assuring effect.

The Police state their belief that the recent conspiracy against the life of the Emperor was not an organised Nihilist plot.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Bridge over the Amu-Daria at Charjui has been completed, and the first train passed over it in safety yesterday.

CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 19.

The Russians are still continuing the concentration of troops on the Gallician frontier.

THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, JAN. 19.

A good deal of [illegible]kness prevails among the rebels, who are now abandoning Handoub and returning to the Camp at Tokar.

Colonel Kitchener has arrived here from the West to recruit his strength, which has been somewhat shaken by the wounds he received in the recent attack on Osman Digma's camp.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

SIMLA, JAN. 19.

H.M.S. Indian troopship Serapis, outward bound [illegible] through the Canal to-day.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 19.

A Durbar was held in a *shamiana* near the Railway station at 3 p.m. to day, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Wodehouse Pura, as named by H. H. the Nawab Saheb, in honour of his friend Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Acting Political Agent, Kattyawar. At the request of the Dewan Azum Haridass Veharidass, his Highness performed the ceremony, being assisted by Captain W. P. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Prince Edulkhanjee, his Highness's brother, and Wazir Bahudinbhai.

After the ceremony was over his Highness was presented with an address in a silver casket by the citizens of Junagadh, and benedictory verses were recited by several representatives of the different religious sects, expressing their heartfelt gratitude to his Highness for the benefits he had conferred on them all by laying out such a large amount of money for the construction of the Junagadh Railway, the first train of which arrived in the station this day.

Prince Edulkhanji, on behalf of his Highness, replied in very appropriate terms, expressing his Highness's satisfaction and the pleasure it gave him to see his subjects happy and contented; and among other things said that this railway was only the pioneer of many such useful works that his Highness's Government intended to undertake for the good of the State.

After the distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar* the proceedings of the Durbar terminated, and his Highness went for a trip in the train, accompanied by Captain Kennedy and a large contingent of the nobility and gentry.

Up to Vadal sweetmeats were distributed to the Railway workmen and the poor.

COLONEL LITTLE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 20.

Colonel Little, 12th Bengal Lancers, Commanding at Bhamo, has been dangerously wounded by two dah cuts down the left shoulder, exposing the lungs. The wounds are supposed to have been inflicted by his own servant, who has disappeared.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here this afternoon for Bombay.

PORT SAID, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	99⅛
4½ per cent. do.	73¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,700,000; increase £300,000; public deposits, £5,100,000; decrease £300,000; other deposits £25,500,000; increase £401,000; other securities, £19,300,000; increase £300,000; notes and gold, £13,000,000; increase £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 19.

10 p.m.	74·5

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	79·9

Among the secondary questions of the New Year, the Conference on the affairs of Morocco is likely to take an important place. Sir Clare Ford will represent England, and it is expected that his colleague will be a member of the British Embassy in Paris who has had some official experience in Spain. Although the American Government have a consular staff at Tangier and other Moorish ports, they have not yet decided whether they will take part in the meeting at Madrid. The abuses of the protege system will, of course, come before the representatives of the Powers, and a considerable modification of that system is inevitable. It is to be feared that there will be some difficulty in dealing with questions of greater magnitude. The Sultan is naturally distrustful of foreigners, and his suspicions have not been allayed by the intrigues which were set on foot when he was supposed to be dying, or by the schemes for the enlargement of the port of Tangier which have since been brought to his knowledge. Nevertheless, the joint influence of the Powers may perhaps be successful in obtaining reforms which would benefit both Europe and Morocco without endangering the Sultan's authority.

WINTER NOTES FROM THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Whether it be our sheeplike docility of nature that makes us follow in each other's footsteps and tread the same pathway even if it lead over the brink of the precipice; or whether it be a keen love of investigation, a wish to examine for ourselves and come to our own conclusions, it is an undoubted truth that we Britons have a delightful faculty of following a lead—where one goes another is sure to be not far behind; in whatever pursuit one engages, he will at once have imitators—whether it be in digging up antiquities in Greece, or staring at the moon's fair full face in search of spots—whether it be in the rage for ceramics, for Sir Joshua's pictures, for spindle-legged furniture or for Clydesdale horses—for discussing the Shakespeare-Bacon question, home rule, or social science—for writing articles on history, cookery, or the Hessian fly; whatever point is raised we all rush to the front; in fact, occasionally take a header over the bounds of reason and common-sense in our eagerness to have our say or make ourselves famous. Now that the Bard of Avon's right to be considered a bard or an impostor has been torn to shreds by his enemies and patched up by his friends, and that the subject bears no further discussion for a time, we hear nothing but echoes of peace and goodwill, New Year salutations and courtesies that would do honour to a de Coverly. And if foreign matter—I do not allude to continental politics but to topics outside of Christmas festivities, the roast beef of old England, and its accompanying bumpers—has to be introduced, it must be nothing at present but a light and airy dissertation on something suitable to the festive time. Even in such things, however, we follow in the beaten track. The subject of names was started lately in one paper, and lo! all the others are at once "on the pounce" as they say in Parliament, and attack it with ferocity. It is true there is a great deal to be said about names.

* * *

He who used to be Shakespeare when our minds were young told us how a rose by any other name would smell as sweet; and some one else says: "Give a dog a bad name and hang him;" and artists would cap this proverb with another: "Give a painter a good name and he'll have his pictures well hung." There is no doubt that a high-sounding name like a loud bell has its points—one is not likely to forget it—Solomon Solomon's is not one to slip from our memory—neither for the matter of that is the euphonious title of Mr. Aloysius O'Kelly which one also comes across in the picture galleries. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland have christened their infant son Ernest August Christian George. But this is not good—in some sequence or another most of our royal or ducal boys have some of these names, and one gets mixed up as to which is which. A thoroughly new name would be more effective than four which have so long been common property. The Americans generally manage better; though I cannot quite appreciate the taste of the author of Hans the Boatman in giving his young boatwoman the distinction of being called Thomas Jefferson Thursby, though it is explained that the name had been arranged so long that it could not be conveniently changed when Miss Thursby disappointed her father by being a girl. Lady writers seem to covet such glory as is to be derived from the possession of a male pseudonym, still they do not altogether appreciate being carelessly handled by the ruthless critic who labours under the belief that he is hitting a man and a brother. The *Literary World* stands up for its reviewer who criticized "the City of Sarras" as the work of Mr. U. Ashworth Taylor, instead of as the production of a Miss or Mrs. "Who could suppose," he says in virtuous indignation, "that U. stood for Una and not for Ulysses!"

* * *

One of the happiest instances of nomenclature is that of the new art gallery, the Halicarnassus, a beautiful pun on the names of the godfathers of this child of the schism at the Grosvenor.

* * *

Mr. Halle and Mr. Comyns Carr have found the funds somewhere; report is not accurate as to details, and the gallery will be opened in the spring. Of course, this is good news for many who could not again trust their art treasures to a gallery where a ball, indifferently select, was allowed to be held; and there, still deeper degradation, where were dancing cards stuck in the frames of Alma Tadema's and other famous pictures. That the Grosvenor will be a loss to many who are bound to desert it, many people say. They say also that Mr. Halle will never again be able to hang his own pictures so well as he did at the Grosvenor. Well, be our pictures bad or good in others' eyes, be our books of the wisest or the trashiest, we all like to see them well placed on wall or bookstand; it is human nature, and we must not scoff when others do what we would also do, but that we want the simplicity and pluck to carry out our secret wishes.

* * *

On Sunday the Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor will be opened for the private view, and in spite of its desertion by old supporters, I daresay it will be a delightful crush as usual, and only another instance of how easy it is to be off with the old love and on with the new.

* * *

There is much gossip now too in art circles about the forthcoming election of associates of the Royal Academy. Mr. W. B. Richmond is supposed to have the best chance; but Mr. Sargent, the clever American who is now the rage in England, as he was a few years since of the fickle Parisians, Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Alfred Hunt on his oil-colour reputation, are thought to have each a good chance. People say Solomon Solomon would be chosen except for his youth; but age is surely no recommendation without talent, so talent ought to have precedence, especially as every day will help to correct the want of maturity in his years.

* * *

Talking of maturity of years reminds me of the host of infant prodigies who are being produced on the London boards for our gratification. Last week at the Princess's I was quite struck with the smartness of the child actress, Gracie Murielle, but her glory quite pales before the renown of the baby coquette at Terry's Theatre. This precious damsel looks scarcely three, but to see her step, and pirouette, and glance blushingly from behind her fan and then blow kisses from the tips of her dainty little fingers at her tall admirer, one would say she was at least sweet seventeen, if not seven and twenty by the talent she shows in the art of coquetting *a la mode*. In truth, I suppose, this young person is not an actress at all, but is just what Nature made her; Nature who sends us into the world very much what we are eventually: some fools, some flirts, and even some high-flying geniuses.

* * *

At the Matinee, in which this baby coquette took part, the play was "Hans the Boatman," a musical comedy by Clay M. Greene, author of the stories "M'liss" and "Forgiven." There are pretty bits here and there and a touching scene towards the end, where the light-hearted Swiss boatman has lost his sight and his wife has run away. Mr. Charles Arnold acts the part very pleasantly as the gay bright young boatman who loves children and does not love work, falls in love with a young lady who tires of him, and eventually lets the sorrowful secret out, and elopes with a former admirer. When the boatman made blind by the trick of his own little son's hiding the powder-flask in the fireplace, comes in led by his great dog, and finds his repentant wife and child, there is a very telling scene, which brings tears to women's eyes and to some men's also, but Miss May Gurney, as the wife, is stiff and unimpassioned, and only for the charm of Mr. Arnold's acting, and the lively American girl with the name Thomas Jefferson, the play would fall very flat. Miss Helen Leyton is smart, and puts on a good deal of that audacious manner that is supposed here to be characteristic of young America. She tells a persistent lover of her's who will take no denial that she will marry him, but she guesses she'll make his life a howling wilderness. However, he takes her, and apparently her idea of a howling wilderness is not a bad one, for their married life seems to be much like other people's. Perhaps married life is mostly a howling wilderness. There are some howls certainly in most houses where there are children.

* * *

But the little children who acted the daisy chain and danced and frolicked with Hans the Boatman did not howl, nor make themselves any way remarkable, but by their goodness and their general virtue. It is true there was some corruption and bribery, for I noticed a paper of sweets produced when the youngest lady, who toddled in, had to act her part in a song "See our baby tries to walk." She was a real baby of perhaps fifteen months, just capable of moving from chair to chair with safety, but not proof against coming down with a sudden flop at any moment after the manner of her contemporaries, and this baby acted her little part with the *sang froid* of a Lydia Thompson in the presence of a crowded house. There were children in all parts of the theatre, who evidently took great delight in the performance of the baby and the dog, as well as in the more advanced style of the coquette who, indeed, fetched everybody by her winning ways and her ridiculous acknowledgment of the public approval when she came in front of the curtain. Terry's is supposed to be the safe theatre of London. It is all concrete and iron, holds only eight hundred, and provides exits for over three thousand people, has an asbestos curtain which, by the way, is a hideous affair with its great staring letters *fire-proof curtain* in a conspicuous position, so that if one were inclined to be free from nervousness, this reminder alone is enough to conjure up the horrors of a catastrophe like that at Exeter. However, it is better to be nervous and safe, than to be burned to death with a belief in one's security from danger.

* * *

The book "St. Bernards," which tells tales of hospitals too horrible almost to be true, has caused a great sensation; a very mixed sensation, indeed for, of course, those who have reason to believe in the nobility and unselfishness of the medical profession deny that the author can have any true foundation for his or her assertions, especially where he refuses his name to the public. Others who have perhaps heard corroborative facts hail it as a timely exposition of a terrible abuse of the power and the means of healing which are placed in the hands of doctors and surgeons. I was surprised to find how many take the latter view of the case. Lord —— talking on the subject to a lady friend told her a tale of a poor man who consulted a surgeon about a terrible ulcer on his cheek. The doctor enthusiastically offered to operate at once. "It was such a beautiful ulcer," he said. But the man would not consent, so the doctor had recourse to a ruse. He pretended that he would merely examine it, but when the man recovered consciousness after being subjected to chloroform, he saw an attendant capering about with the greater part of his jaw, and he died of the fright; I tell this tale as it was told to me, but though I believe in my friend's accuracy, I sincerely trust she was misinformed, or that some one made a mistake, as it seems all too unpleasant to be permitted in our well-regulated country.

* * *

Another book that is being talked about is "The Story of Ireland" by the Hon. E. Lawless, authoress of "Hurrish," which took people's fancy a few years ago. Those who liked "Hurrish" will probably take to the new story, but the style is not to my taste. I thought "Hurrish" rather a plagiarism in the end, on May Saffan. Mrs. Noel Hartley's pretty story of "Flitters Tatters and the Councillor," and though it may be weakness I cannot appreciate writing which is not purely original.

* * *

Every day sees some new effort to give the world literature at a minimum cost. The books of the season are beautifully got up, and the illustrations, which are mostly photogravure, are charming. There are three little books of poetry now out, like the summer and winter songs of last year. These are called "Morning," "Noon," and "Night," and "Night" is the prettiest of the three. An effort in another line of literature, which will soon appear, is Mr. T. P. O'Conor's evening paper *The Star*, which is, of course, an orb that will illumine only the Liberal, Radical and National horizons.

* * *

At an afternoon "at home" this week our hostess wore such a pretty tea-gown made in Watteau fashion of soft, black silk over a petticoat of salmon pink satin merveilleux. There was a soft, full vest edged with lace which draped prettily over the kilted underskirt. Her cap—for she was old enough to wear a cap, and fresh and pretty enough to wear it, trimmed with delicate pink—was of the same lace as the rest of the dress, and was most becoming.

* * *

Those who find a difficulty in getting showy pretty duets for children may not know "Tramway," by Gobbaertz, which, though not new, is always popular. I heard it last evening played very well by a girl and boy, and the jingle of the trambells, which they wore on their hands during the performance, made a pretty effect, though, perhaps, not altogether what the lover of classical music would approve. "Tramway" is published by Schott Freres, Paris and London.

A HEART'S ALCOVE.

My heart enshrines, and loves as all its own,
A mossy dell, a glade, a woodland fair,
A bower of quietude, a leafy lair,
A cherished nook, for pleasing thoughts alone:
And, when I quit the world where mortals moan,
To court an hour of sweet seclusion there,
Joy bids me welcome with her blithest air,
Divinely smiling on a floral throne.
Like golden sunbeams, flitting to and fro,
Beguiling fancies haunt that blest domain;
Cool fountains plash, with murmurs soft and low;
And music melts my senses, like the strain
Essayed by tuneful Orpheus long ago,
To free forlorn Eurydice from pain.

J. Y.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 21.—H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay.
G. I. P. Railway Sports, Parel.
Lecture by the Rev. T. E. Abbott, at the General Assembly's Institute.
Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla.
„ 23.—Lady Reay meets Cama Hospital Bazaar Committee.
Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—Levée at the Secretariat.
Expected Arrival of Khyber Maliks.
Volunteer Rifle Matches, Coorla.
„ 25.—Small Dance at Government House.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
„ 27.—Sassoon Institute Concert.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
„ 28.—H. E. the Governor expected at Belgaum.
Entries close for Poona Sky Races.
Norville's Company at the Gaiety Theatre.
„ 29.—Septuagesima Sunday.
„ 30.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 31.—H. E. the Governor opens the Castle Rock section of the W. I. P. and S. M. Railways.
Breakfast to his Excellency at Castle Rock.
Banquet and Dance at Marmagoa in honour of Junction of the Railways.
Bombay Port Trust Inspection of Works.
Quarterly Meeting Volunteer Club.
Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
„ 2.—Criminal Sessions High Court.
„ 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Mar. 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of Emperor's Birthday.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Apl. 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 20—The barometer has fallen in the North-Western India, at several stations in the Central Provinces, and in the South of the Peninsula Strongly marked cold weather conditions prevail, the readings ranging from 30·215 at Ajmere, to 30·035 at Galle. The winds are north-westerly and westerly down the Gangetic plain; northerly over Bengal and the head of Bay; and north-easterly to south-easterly over the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country. A north-westerly wind has, however, appeared at Negapatam. The temperature has decreased briskly in Bengal and the Central Provinces, sky cloudy on the Hills and in parts of the Punjab and north Bengal. Rain has fallen in Sibsajar and Purneah.

Men of the active reserves of the native army may be permitted to rejoin the colours, such transfers being carried out under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, either to the regiment to which the men originally belonged, to its linked battalions or to any other regiment; but, following the rules on this head governing the home reserves, no reserve service shall in such cases count towards the pension granted for service exclusively with the colours, except in the case of men called out for service during a war, or specially directed to rejoin the colours. Free passages to and from their homes will only be allowed to men re-transferred under the last named conditions, and not to men who rejoin the colours to suit their own convenience. No refund of the pay drawn by men whilst with the active reserve will be required on their rejoining the colours.

A MOFUSSIL GAOL.

Close to the foot of the remains of what was once a handsome bridge stands a round tower, on whose time-worn battlements may be seen a number of men, of all ages and sects, busily engaged in an occupation which recalls traditions of earlier days, before the British Raj began to exercise a wholesome influence over this part of India. They are simply drawing water. But whilst the number of men would suggest the idea that they were drawing for a considerable portion of the population the silent sluggishness of their movements, the primitive character of the apparatus they employ, and the state of repair in which it is observed to be, would dispel it at once. The clinking of chains and periodical appearance of an armed overseer, in blue uniform, discloses the fact that they are not paid labourers, but prisoners who are working off a debt of compensation they owe to their country for past misdoings. The river, which at this time of the year is but a narrow shallow streamlet, has been made to supply an artificial channel cut across the sand and running through a deeper hole below the tower wall, and into this a well-worn leathern bucket is dropped at weary intervals. A grizzly old Mussalman sees it take its fill, and then, at his word, his companions at the top commence to haul it up, not singing the quaint song they would if mingling with the throng outside, but sulkily and silently. The bucket leaks copiously; indeed, by the time it reaches the top of the wall, it has let fall at least a third of its contents into the hole below, and has dispersed another considerable proportion over the sides of the wall, a process which has produced a verdant growth of slimy moss and given to the stone work generally a clean and smooth appearance quite out of keeping with the main body of the masonry.

From the top of the broken bridge, which has been utilised in a charmingly artistic manner and turned into a miniature palm grove, a fairly good view of their operations can be seen, and here numbers of people "eat the air" and witness the toil of the prisoners. On the river bank below, a little group of shrines, with red-painted gods, nestle beneath the prison walls, and for miles along the dried up river-bed hundreds, if not thousands of the people, with whom these unfortunate fellows once associated, spend the greater part of the day in multifarious occupations and pastimes. There is little wonder the workers on the top of the wall are dull and despondent. Life, within the four walls of a prison, cut off entirely from the outer world, and only knowing of its existence through the memory, would be far less irksome to the unfortunate fellows than in such circumstances as they here experience, seeing acquaintances from whom they are divided by an insuperable barrier. To leap the wall unencumbered would not be outside the range of practicability. But laden with heavy chains, and unable to gain any muscular impetus from a spring, a drop from such an altitude would result in certain death, either by drowning, or by coming into contact with the rugged rocks below.

The men we see here are not a tithe of the men whom the prison contains. Some three or four hundred yards further on, one sees the main building of the prison, through the vast gates of which another batch of convicts are pulling a lorry. Entry and inspection are easy enough, for the presentation of a card secures for the visitor a courteous and painstaking guide, the Assistant Superintendent probably, who will conduct him over the establishment and explain the entire "system" with the utmost minuteness. The building was a regal palace in Mahomedan times, and subsequently a school for native education. How it ceased to be a regal palace is well known to everybody, but in what manner it was transformed from a school into a prison is a question the writer has been unable to obtain any satisfactory answer to. However the changes may have come about, it matters little now, for the city in which it stands is bounteously supplied with schools, and it answers the purposes of a gaol as efficiently as if that had been the original object of its erection, and better, perhaps, than it would of an educational institution. Besides covering an expansive plot of ground, its cells, its sheds and workshops are all spacious, lofty and well ventilated. Doubtless it underwent extensive alteration when it ceased to be a school; for it is undeniably excellently modelled and in every way efficient.

The entrance hall is intricately decorated, and at once proclaims that the place was never meant for a jail. But there are lovers of archæological remains in Ahmedabad, and in the city prison at least they may be sure pristine beauty will be kept intact, so long as it comes not into contact with utilitarianism and economy. This part of the place affords accommodation for the clerical staff of the establishment, and in its extremities are found storehouses for the articles manufactured in the gaol. Branching from it in all directions are ranged double storeys of cells, each spacious, lofty and airy, and one cannot help contrasting even the lot of the prisoners with what it would have been but for the advent of the British. Instead of being usefully employed at their trades, cleanly kept and properly fed, they would have been subjected to some "humorous" torture, and allowed to lie in durance of the very vilest. In front of the cells are enclosed spaces in which the bedding lies in the open air, and in which, in some cases, detained prisoners take necessary exercise. And near these, guarded at intervals by high palisadings, are the workshops. Here with delightfully primitive apparatus the prisoners weave cloth and carpets from the rough hest and commonest to the finest and most artistic. On one frame is being woven the "very fine carpets" which the *mem-sahib* is eagerly besought to buy day after day by their itinerant vendors in the verandahs of Bombay bungalows and on another a sumptuous, thick pile fabric of so beautiful a design too that one could scarcely believe it could have been woven here. It is one of a number for a Persian merchant, explained our conductor. But whether it was intended for sale by him or for use in his own house was a point upon which we gained no information. The shops are divided, and the long term men are kept rigidly apart from the short term. But both lots seem to work equally hard and to achieve as good results. Here was a man who, apparently anxious to gain credit, made as great display of working as Pecksniff's pony did of trotting; but probably as in that case the greater the display, the smaller the achievement. Then he endeavoured to throw blame for non-progression on the shoulders of his right-hand neighbour by informing the official who accompanied us that he was a *ghano aste kam karnar*. Doubtless the officer knew the man and was well aware whether he or his maligner were the lazier.

Running across one end of an adjacent compound is the hospital, a well furnished compartment to which one would imagine the inmates of the gaol are not sorry to pay an occasional visit. There were two or three cases of fever when we visited it, but nothing more serious, and as we walked through, a venerable Hindu, who was now convalescent, popped up from a recess in the wall and made a salaam with a face so calm and serene that for the moment one forgot one was in a prison. He looked more like a child than a criminal, but a little label on his jacket showed he would not walk the streets again for six long years, except perchance in chains, for he had just entered upon a term allotted to him in which to reflect upon the iniquity of housebreaking.

As we were leaving, the ominous gallow tree was pointed out to us. It stands on the highest part of the battlements, and is so arranged that when the culprit is under it he may be plainly seen by the people outside; but as soon as the drop is made the body disappears from view. In a cell beneath this were two dejected prisoners awaiting their trial for murder, and possibly imagining we were in some way connected with the circar, did profound *pooja* to us as we passed. Our way out led us to the stores where excellent specimens of the prison workmanship were kept. Some wonderful carpets, rugs, chairs, and basket work were displayed, and on the wall near to us hung a certificate of merit which was accorded to prison exhibits at a local show, which, if they were of a piece with those we now saw, assuredly richly deserved the acknowledgment they there received.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Bombay play-goers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Norville's Gaiety Company, who have been delighting our Poona friends during the week, will soon be returning to Bombay. They are announced to re-appear in the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday next, the 28th inst., when the "Magistrate" will be produced. The Gaiety Company comprises some of the best known dramatic and operatic artist in India, and Mrs. Norville's efforts to entertain the playgoing public in Bombay deserve success.

REVIEWS.

TALES OF ANCIENT INDIA.*

Mr. Cox is already known to the public by his "Short History of the Bombay Presidency." He has now turned his attention to another subject, which should be of interest to all who are connected with India. In a small volume published at the low price of one rupee, he has given us the main features of Hindu popular tradition in a simple and attractive form. As he tells us in his preface, he has tried in this little volume to do for the tales of ancient India what has long since been done so successfully for the tales of ancient Greece and Rome. While keeping as faithfully as possible to the original he has striven to put the stories in a form which may give to Europeans a fair idea of some of the more important branches of Hindu tradition, without their having to refer to cumbersome mythological dictionaries, or to plod through a literal translation of such works as the Prem Sagar. What it is to plod through the Prem Sagar, such of our readers as have passed the high standard in Hindustani know to their cost; and as with the assistance of their moonshi they have struggled through the tedious and well nigh interminable Hindi narrative, they may have altogether failed to realise how beautiful a story lies hidden beneath this ungraceful covering. Nearly half of the volume before us is devoted to the life and exploits of Krishna, while the rest gives us the more important legends that relate to the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, to Indra, Ushas, Rama-Chandra, and other well-known deities. The names of most of these are familiar to European residents in this country; but, perhaps, if they were asked what they are they would say one of them they would find that they could say little or nothing in reply to this question. Many may have thought the subject hardly worthy of their attention; others, who would like to know something about Hindu religion, may have been deterred by the difficulty of getting information concerning matters of this nature, or by the intolerable dulness of the books that profess to deal with them. The first of these classes may find from the present work that what practically constitutes the biblical literature of our Hindu fellow-subjects is by no means uninteresting; while the latter need no longer find any difficulty in forming a general acquaintance with the subject.

The story of the birth and mission of Krishna, who is one of the incarnations of Vishnu, is given in twelve consecutive stories. In the first of these we are introduced to a sketch of the golden age that existed in Mathura, the kingdom of King Ugrasen. Its peace and happiness were rudely disturbed by Kans, the wicked son of the king. Kans, we are told, drove his father from his throne, and brought untold wretchedness upon the whole world. Then the earth in the form of a cow went to Vishnu and besought him to help her; and Vishnu promised that he would be born amongst men under the name of Krishna, and take away the burden of the world. So Krishna is born as the child of Dewaki, and a voice from heaven tells Kans that Krishna will cause his death. As a specimen of Mr. Cox's style of treating his subject we quote the gracefully coloured passage that describes the birth of Krishna:—

> When the birth of Krishna was near at hand the whole world was filled with joy. The trees put on fresh leaves, and the fruit once more ripened upon the branches; the flowers sprang into blossom, and the corn grew up in the furrows. The rivers and streams murmured sweetly as the soft breezes glided over them with unknown freshness, and whispered the glad tidings that Krishna was coming. The birds sang a sweeter song as they flew from tree to tree and warbled the name of Krishna. The seas forgot to roar, and the waves made delicious melody, for Krishna was coming. The clouds floated gaily across the firmament of heaven, and the bright beings that dwell in the blue ether showered down flowers upon the earth. The trumpeters of the gods pealed out the good news that Krishna was coming to take away the burdens of the world, but the virtuous were glad at heart, for sin and grief should vex the sons of men no longer. At the dead of night Krishna was born, cloud-coloured, moon-faced, and lotus-eyed. On his head was a crown, and about his loins a gleaming robe.

In order to prevent the fulfilment of the prophesy Kans strives to put Krishna to death; but he is unable to carry out his wish, for Krishna kills all the demons that Kans sends against him. Krishna is brought up as the child of Nand and Yasoda, and while he is in their charge there occurs the amusing incident of his stealing the milk and then cleverly evading punishment. As he grows older his miraculous power soon shows itself. Brahma seeks for a sign to see if he is in truth Krishna, and shuts up his flocks and herds in a cave. But Krishna instantly creates others exactly like them; and Brahma, thus convinced of his identity, craves pardon for his doubt. Then Indra becomes wroth because men have deserted his altars to worship Krishna; and he gathers together his rain clouds that he may destroy the whole country of Brindaban. But Krishna takes up a great mountain and holds it over the whole land, so that no rain can fall on it. Then Indra, we read, "scattered the clouds and brought back the bright sunshine," and he went unto the lord Krishna. He threw himself on the ground before him and prayed Krishna to forgive him, but Krishna said to Indra:

> "Thou has humbled thyself before me, therefore I pardon thy offence. But sin not again, and beware of pride; for pride robs gods and men of their understanding." Then the sound of sweet music was heard in the air as the minstrels of the gods chanted the praises of Krishna; and the gods and goddesses sped across the broad sky in their heavenly chariots, and scattered flowers upon the earth.

After a time Kans persuades Krishna and his brother Balaram to come to Mathura, with the intention of putting them to death. After a toilsome journey they arrive one evening at Mathura, and are delighted with what they see. "Many-storeyed buildings, bright with colour, seemed to reach the sky; and dome, cupola, and minaret, were wreathed with glory as the setting sun bathed them with floods of fire. The whole city was gay with flags and banners, for all the folk made holiday, and garlands were stretched across the gateways." But all that Kans can do against Krishna goes for nothing. He is himself slain, and King Ugrasen restored to his throne. The last story of this series tells us how Krishna married Rukmini the beautiful daughter of the King of Berar. Her father wants to marry her to a neighbouring monarch; but Rukmini will not consent, and she sends a message to Krishna to tell him of her trouble. "To the most noble Krishna," she wrote, "greeting. Behold, thou art the knower of hearts. Rukmini thy slave is in great distress, and thou alone canst save her. Let it not seem to thee overbold for a maiden to send thee this message." Then Krishna goes to Berar and rescues Rukmini and bears her home in triumph; and the marriage is celebrated with great festivity.

Of the remaining tales, that which tells us about Ushas, or the dawnmaiden, who becomes the bride of Agni or the sun, is perhaps the most pleasing. We may elsewhere attempt to describe the origin and signification of this and other Hindu legends. We will conclude our present notice with a quotation from the story of Ushas.

> Far away in the Eastern land, where the sun rises to run its course, was the home of the beautiful Ushas, daughter of the broad heaven. Not a maiden in all the land could vie with her in beauty; and all who looked upon her happy face could see that her mind was guiltless and her heart was pure. Every morning ere the rays of the sun had driven away the darkness of the night, Ushas sprang from her couch, fresh and fair as the early dawn. Over hill and dale she wandered free, and ever it seemed that the daylight grew brighter and more distinct where her dainty footsteps fell."

* Tales of Ancient India, by Edmund C. Cox, Bombay District Police, author of a Short History of the Bombay Presidency. Thacker & Co.

"LAYS OF THE SEA-SIDE."

Readers of the "Lays of Ind"—and who is not familiar with those charming exercises in rhyme!—will welcome another volume of verse by "Aliph Cheem." To his new book, the genial author has given the title of the "Lays of the Sea-side," which he describes as a "rhythmical rendering of sea-side stories and incidents." "Aliph Cheem" is a master of graceful versification, and many of his rhymes are as clever as some of the best which the author of "Bab Ballads" has produced. Moreover, all his songs and ballads bubble over with a quaint humour that is irresistible; and any one wishing to while away an idle hour will find plenty to interest him in the "Lays of the Sea-side." One of the most amusing of these "Lays" is that which tells the story of Augustus Cheek, who, though a penniless younger son, was loved by all the girls of Folkestone. This is how "Aliph Cheem" narrates the capture by Augustus of a pretty ward who had a "thousand a year of her own":—

> Now in Folkestone was settled a General Power,
> With a wife, and a niece so sweet,
> The whole of the county of Kent you'd scour,
> But you wouldn't a daintier meet.
>
> And, what didn't the least from her charms detract
> —So unromantic we've grown—
> Was the thoroughly well established fact,
> She'd a thousand a year of her own.
>
> Miss Amy Power was the General's ward,
> And he warded her pretty smart,
> He swore that he'd run his trusty sword
> Through a detrimental's heart.
>
> Of the gay Augustus, in language terse,
> He had often been heard to speak.
> If he should approach, it would be the worse
> For Mr. Augustus Cheek.
>
> "I'd like to catch him," the General cried
> One day to his quaking spouse,
> "There'd only be murder, my dear, if he tried
> To get inside this house.
>
> "So don't make any mistake at all,
> Or say that my order's vague;
> At tennis party or tea, or ball,
> Shun him, as you'd shun the plague."
>
> They shunned poor 'Gus, as you'd shun the pest,
> But the pest will come, no doubt,
> Though science may do its very best
> To keep the intruder out.
>
> But love laughs at locks, and 'Gus soon made a conquest of the sweet Amy's heart.
>
> From uncle and aunt she would keep it dark,
> As she'd keep an awful crime,
> And she made to herself the trite remark,
> "It will all come right in time."
>
> From uncle and aunt it dark was kept,
> Of suspicion they hadn't a ghost
> When she went to bed, and they thought she slept,
> She was writing to 'Gus by post.
>
> And his billets doux were daily received,
> And safe on her pillow laid,
> By—goodness gracious, who would have believed
> Such a thing of a chambermaid?
>
> Thus carried along was the pretty game,
> For the space of a month or more,
> Till an unexpected obstruction came,
> In the shape of an illness sore.
>

THE BANGALORE FORT.

We have already announced that the Bangalore Fort, which, according to the conditions of the Rendition Treaty, remained the property of the British Government, is to be exchanged for the Residency, the property of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. The following information regarding the Fort is to be found in the *Imperial Gazetteer* :—

It was included in the *jagir* granted to Shahji, about 1638, in order to attach him to the cause of Bijapore. This *jagir* descended to his degenerate son Venkoji, or Ekoji, who preferred the security of his distant throne at Tanjore, and consented to sell Bangalore to the Hindu Wadeyar of Mysore, who was then rising to power. For a few days the fort was occupied by Kasim Khan, the general of the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, who finally surrendered it to the Mysore Rajah for £30,000, the sum which had originally been agreed upon with Venkoji. This transfer took place in 1697. In 1758, the fort and surrounding district were conferred as a *jagir* upon Haidar Ali, in consideration of his military services to the Raja of Mysore against the Marathas. During the period when Haidar Ali was conspiring against his Hindu master, with varying success, Bangalore was always his military head-quarters, and a safe retreat in time of danger. In 1761, the first year of his independence, he commenced the enlargement of the fort, and built the existing walls and towers of stone. During his reign, and also during that of his son, Tipu, though Seringapatam was the recognised capital, the palace inside the fort of Bangalore, was often occupied by the royal harem. When the British assumed the direct administration of Mysore in 1831, the principal departments of Government found accommodation in the palace inside the fort of Bengalore. In 1868, new offices were erected in the cantonments; and the old palace, a large two-storeyed building of mud has been suffered to fall into decay. The arsenal still remains within the fort. A proposal in 1884 to demolish the fort of Bangalore evoked strong remonstrances from the Anglo-Indian community, seconded by the opposition of the Maharaja of Mysore. The place forms one of the most historical sites in Southern India. The original Hindu fort was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537. The Muhammadans re-built it in stone in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. It formed the traditional scene of the first captivity of Sir David Baird, after Baillie's defeat, at Perambakam in 1780; and it was taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, in the series of military operations against Tipu Sultan, known as the Third Mysore War. Its dungeons were explored, and pathetic traces of the captivity of British officers came to light. In 1811, on the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam to Bangalore, the fort afforded quarters to some of our troops. The arsenal was transferred from Seringapatam to the Bangalore fort in 1823.

THE NIZAM'S COAL MINES.

On the morning of the 15th, Mr. Furnivall took out the Resident and a large party by special train, to inspect the coal fields. Among the guests were Colonel Marshall, Colonel Nevill, Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Dilerul-Mulk and Intisar Jung, Messrs. A. J. Dunlop, Palmer, C. Dunlop, Syed Ali, Pendlebury, Berkeley, Crawford and Watts. Warungal was reached at 3 p.m. The station was gaily decorated with evergreens, bunting and carpets. The Irregular Troops and District Police formed a guard of honor. Mr. Cordery was received by the Talukdar, Mr. Framjee, and the Civil Staff. In a tent outside the station were laid out carpets, cutlery and silk woven in the District. Several purchases were made by the Resident and others. In the afternoon, the ancient Jain temple at Hanamconda was visited and the old pits and carved gateways of Warungal. These antiquities well repay a visit, there being some exquisite carvings and designs of peculiar beauty. After dinner the train went on to Yelandalapadu, the terminus of the mineral branch, which was reached at day-light. Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Phillips, the Engineer in-charge of the mine, were on the platform, and escorted the visitors to the coal-pit, which is not more than [illegible] railway. The present shaft is [illegible] there is no water or gas to [illegible] galleries to the extent of about, [illegible] excavated and are being [illegible] another shaft is being sank and [illegible] increase; the stock of coal is [illegible]. The railway line runs [illegible] forests, the value of which will be [illegible] that the timber can be cheaply [illegible] the return journey at 9 a. m. [illegible] road at 7 p. m. Every one was [illegible] that now has [illegible] these mines, and [illegible] the outer world there is a [illegible] for the Telingana. The crowds [illegible] the platforms at the different [illegible] this is sure to play well and [illegible] large export trade. Messrs. Ralli [illegible], about to commence purchas[illegible]—*Indian Times.*

BENGAL.

THE [illegible] PRINCE.—Prince Kharshaid Kud [illegible] Mirza Bahadur, of Murshedabad, [illegible], had a private interview with [illegible] on Tuesday. The young [illegible] proceed to England very shortly [illegible] examination.

[illegible].—Mr. C. B. Garrett, the [illegible] Nuns, had a narrow escape on [illegible] while driving behind Belvedere [illegible] in her pair, on this day the [illegible] horses bolted. The coachman was [illegible], but, barring a fright, received [illegible] the horses got safely round turns [illegible] suddenly at the gate of the Alipur [illegible] Garrett had the presence of mind [illegible] buoyance, and alighted when the [illegible] at this moment, however, the [illegible] forward, throwing Mr. Garrett [illegible] road.—*Englishman.*

[illegible] IMMIGRANTS.—The ship Elbe, the second [illegible] season, has arrived from Demerara [illegible] emigrants, who have returned [illegible] place for a number of years. [illegible] ing 420 males, 171 females, 50 [illegible] infants, were landed from the [illegible] having received the money due [illegible] with them amount to £ 8,000 in cash [illegible] the value of £6,000. During the [illegible] curred. Most of the coolies were [illegible] ons.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 306 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 383 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 377. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 2 from small-pox, 82 from fever, 42 from dysentry, 26 from diarrhœa, 18 from cholera, and 211 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33.2 per 1,000 per annum.

MADRAS TOWN HALL.—A special meeting of the Town Hall General Committee was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday morning, 7 o'clock. Mr. Orr read the Progress Report which he had received from Mr. Chisholm, the Architect, which was adopted by the Committee. It was proposed and carried that a public meeting of the subscribers be held for the election of Trustees on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 5 1-5 p. m., in the Town Hall, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to preside. —*Mail.*

THE number of eclipses announced for 1888, is five, of which we may be permitted to see two, if the atmospheric conditions are favourable. One is a total eclipse of the moon on the 28th of January. Those who do not watch for the eclipse then need not look in this part of the world for a total eclipse until 1895. There is one due on the 23rd of July next, but it begins near the time of the moon's setting; therefore it will be only partially visible. In the total eclipse of January the point of interest will be to observe whether the moon is almost entirely obscured, as in 1884, or shows like a red ball, as she twice did during eclipses in 1877 and as she did with such brilliant effect in 1848 as to discredit in many minds the idea that any eclipse was taking place. Large meteors are to be looked for on many dates in the coming year. The nights on which they are expected to be particularly conspicuous are January 2; February 7; April 11, 19, and 20; July 25—30; August 7—13; September 1, 6; November 1, 6, 11—15, 19, 27; December 8, 9, 11, 12, 21. Encke's comet may be visible through a telescope in June. Telescopic observers are warned that on particularly clear nights telescopes will bear higher powers, and that a thin mist or fog veiling the lustre of celestial objects is sometimes of great advantage in obtaining perfect views,

PHILADELPHIA has found a successful way of combating the evils of the liquor traffic. The system adopted is not popular veto but "high licence." That is to say, such substantial guarantees are taken for the respectability of the saloon keepers as to have a decidedly prohibitory effect The most important feature in the new system is the combination of a costly licence with the requirement that the applicant for a permission to sell drink must have two responsible property-owning sureties who are not engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. This strikes a blow at the system under which drinking shops are really multiplied by brewers, the ostensible publican being merely an agent for the sale of the beer brewed by them. No man can hold a licence for more than one saloon. The sureties must own unencumbered real estate worth more than two thousand dollars. Twelve "reputable electors" who have known the appplicant for six months must endorse the application, and must join the sureties in an affidavit that no other petition has been promoted by them in the same year. This law applies to the whole State of Pennsylvania. It is said to have reduced the number of saloons enormously, and citizens of other States, under less drastic liquor laws, are calling on their representatives to model their legislation on the Pennsylvania system.

ROYAL RECOLLECTIONS.

For English readers the chief interest attaching to the volume of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's Memoirs, which has just been brought out by a Berlin publisher, will be found in the new light it sheds on the history of the present Royal Family of England, and the fresh features it brings out in the private life, character, and opinions of the late Prince Consort, and in a subordinate degree of her Majesty the Queen. Of the first visit of himself and Prince Albert to England the Duke gives the following account :—

MATRIMONIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It may, no doubt, have been a favourite idea with my uncle that the heiress to the English throne should be married to one of his nephews. But in the year 1836 such plans met with a determined opposition from King William IV., who was anything but favourably inclined to a Coburg connection, and who, on the contrary, had the Dutch Prince, Alexander, in his eye as bridegroom for his niece.

With regard to this question which subsequently attained such importance, our stay in London at that time remained without any significance whatever, and the two cousins who afterwards contracted a marriage so much and so justly admired by the world did not at their first meeting come into contact sufficiently to form any intimate acquaintance with one another. We had turned our entire attention, in fact, to the scenes presented by London, and to that which makes Old England so peculiar in the eyes of natives of the Continent. To King William IV. we were invited only for one day at Windsor, where we had no particular attention shown to us by him. On the other hand, Queen Adelaide, *nee* Princess of Meiningen, treated us with the greatest kindness, which in after years was also of good service to us.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Of English society in the year preceding the Queen's accession the two Princes saw a good deal during their short stay in the country. The description given by the Duke of the future Lord Beaconsfield is more vivid than flattering :—

As we received many invitations to Ministers and other personages of eminence, our sojourn might be construed as a preparation for our later permanent relations to England. On one of these occasions I became acquainted with Disraeli, whose rising fame as an author, orator, and Minister the world subsequently followed with ever-increasing astonishment. At that period he made the impression of a vain young Jew of strikingly Radical sentiments. It was not till later that the time arrived when he understood, not without calculation, how to make use of the weaknesses of the Tories. He carried his left arm in a black sling, a thing his enemies ridiculed, saying that he only did it to make himself interesting, as he had never suffered any accident compelling him to wear it. He appeared to belong to the class of men who make up their minds to play a great part, and who, in consequence of their resolution, succeed in attaining their purpose.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

On quitting England the Princes paid a visit to France and to King Louis Philippe, with whose family they were connected by marriage. The contrast between English and French society in that day made a deep impression on the Duke, who thus records his reminiscences :—

If English society, with its imposing etiquette, acted with an almost oppressive effect on our youthful spirits, Paris and the House of Orleans, on the other hand, exercised quite a fascinating influence upon us. Though we were not guests of the Court, the old King Louis Philippe behaved with the most perfect kindness and amiability towards us. He was perfectly master of the German language, and could even talk in the dialects of the different parts of Germany. There was something in his propensity for story-telling, and giving explanations and instructive information, that was more than usually amiable, unsophisticated, and enlivening; and in far later years I have had to thank this peculiar trait in the character of this man, who had seen much experience of the world, for my knowledge of a good many things which would otherwise have remained hidden from me. The family of the entire Court possessed a certain *bourgeois* character, and was very attractive, so that it made upon myself and my brother an exceedingly favourable impression.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

Within the past few months the political world has heard a great deal of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, the new Ruler of Bulgaria, and something of his brave and affectionate mother, the Princess Clementine. Of this personage the Duke affords us a glimpse in the continuation of his account of the French Court :—

"At that time," he says, "I was unaware that the idea was entertained of marrying me with the Princess Clementine. Some months after this first sojourn of mine in Paris, I was asked by my uncle, King Leopold, whether I did not like the Princess Clementine, and no one who knew her will be surprised that I could only answer in the affirmative. The idea of entering into such relations with the Orleans family would, indeed, have possessed something attractive for me. But scruples arose at the French Court that we were hardly prepared for, considering the well-known liberal opinions of the King in religious and confessional matters.

It was considered inadmissible for a member of the French House to embrace the Evangelical creed. This need not have formed any obstacle to a union between the Princess Clementine and myself, inasmuch as in regard to religious questions I held wide views as to the rights of individual impressions. But it was intimated that in the event of a mixed marriage the King would be compelled to claim for his daughter the right to bring up the female offspring of the union in the Confession of the French Court, and with this the matter came to an end. . . In 1843 Princess Clementine married my cousin, Prince Augustus of Coburg.

BETROTHAL OF VICTORIA.

On the 21st of June, 1839, Prince Ernest attained his majority, and the event was celebrated with great rejoicing at Coburg. By a special act of legislation Prince Albert, though a year younger, was also declared to have attained his majority at the same time. Three months later the brothers started on their second journey to England. Of this tour, so memorable in its consequences, the Duke furnishes the following particulars :—

"In October, 1839, we travelled via Brussels, where we stayed a while with our uncle, to London. The event to which this led is one of high historical importance. Through the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen of England a new dynasty was founded in the most powerful Empire of Europe; but the personal position which was destined to be the lot of the former was fraught with difficulties unforeseen, and dangers calculated to give sore trouble to a brother's heart. At this day, after nearly fifty years, in writing these reminiscences, I feel so strongly and so vividly what I have gone through, that it costs me no little pain to set forth for the benefit of posterity the real facts as they occurred.

The Queen herself could not have been so completely and devotedly occupied as she really was with what was of chief interest, unless the remembrance of her own personal happiness had everywhere guided the pen whenever she wrote the history of those days herself or caused the story to be told by others.

VICTORIA AND ELIZABETH.

Between the Queen and the greatest of her female predecessors on the English Throne the Duke draws the following parallel :—

Queen Victoria has not seldom been regarded by historians as the Queen Elizabeth of the Nineteenth Century. With the great and much admired Sovereign Lady of the Sixteenth Century she has a number of personal and some characteristic qualities in common. By virtue of her extensive knowledge of languages, she is on the same familiar terms with the whole of European culture as the friend and patroness of Protestantism was with the entire culture of the world of her own times. Full of interest and attention for the active enterprise and welfare of the people, she, like Elizabeth, united the reins of government with a firm personal grasp, which, appeared to estrange her, like her great predecessor, from the old ruling nobility. If all parallels of this kind were not rather of an academic character, the comparison between the two Queens might be pursued still further, but in contrast with the personal impression made by persons closely connected with us, such attempts appear not only inadequate, but almost childish. Considered on the side of the affections, the two English Queens present a difference which redounds to the advantage of the later, form the most beautiful feature in her character. The uncommon degree of domestic affection which so distinguishes Queen Victoria, her full and spontaneous devotion to her relatives, her children and grandchildren, and her desire, which we may almost say only increases as the years pass away, to think and care for her family, down to the smallest details—this is the trait in which our Queen appears to be most widely removed from the lonely daughter of Henry VIII. This prominent family feeling was, however, not so much an inheritance from her ancestors as the result of a happy life, the consequence, in fact of her union with my brother. The warm heart that could enjoy the happiness she afterwards found was there as the noble gift of nature; but fifty years ago, of course, the feeling for such things had not yet been developed.

PRINCE ALBERT AND PRECEDENCE.

The controversy carried on for years on the question of the title and precedence of the Prince, on which the Duke speaks his opinion freely, can hardly be read by sensible and loyal Englishmen in the present day with patience. The narrative continues :—

On the 15th of October the betrothal took place, and there is no more beautiful testimony to the true magnanimity and open-heartedness of the Queen than that she at once in a letter to King Leopold acknowledged how much my brother sacrificed to attain a position which it had been attempted in every imaginable way to render uncomfortable for him. Although it is quite correct, as stated by Grey in his history of the youthful years of the Prince, that the Queen had spoken a good deal on the question of the title and position it was desirable to assign to the Prince, yet in this important matter all too little had been attained. I know that at the outset it had to be declared in the most positive manner that the Prince could never be content with an English peerage. When thereupon the arrangement was hit upon that he should have precedence before everybody in England after the Queen, this did not prevent the most vehement wrangling from being carried on about the matter for years. Yet by this arrangement the difficulties of his rank were at best but theoretically rather than practically removed, so far as the English Court was concerned. In International intercourse, on the other hand, the Prince was left in the unpleasant position of having everywhere to conquer for himself afresh the position due to him. If the Queen had the intention, amply justified by precedents in English history, of conferring on the Prince the title of King, nevertheless the weak Ministry had not the courage to bring such a resolution before Parliament. After the Queen had informed the Privy Council of her betrothal there arose again the most unrefreshing debates respecting the dotation and position of my brother, on which I need not expatiate at any length, as they are already known, with all the chicaneries therewith connected, from the Parliamentary records. That even the Protestant confession was made a subject of discussion and doubt, appeared to the German reader even at the time unintelligible, and the matter will always remain incomprehensible except to one who remembers that the Opposition wanted to make use of the affair as a lever to overthrow the Melbourne Ministry. But in this respect things would have taken a very different turn if it had been the Prince's aim from the outset to place himself on better terms with the old English aristocracy.

The date of the marriage having at length been fixed for the 10th of February, 1840, Prince Albert bade farewell to Coburg, and started for England, accompanied by his father and brother.

A BROTHER'S ESTIMATE OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Among the most valuable portions of these Memoirs are those in which the Duke delineates his brother's character. On its strong and weak points the remarks of the author throw much new light. On this subject he says :—

Whoever, when all that knew Prince Albert are dead, should attempt to judge and describe him simply from his letters and official speeches and writings, would probably only be able to give but a one-sided representation of his excellent and peculiarly endowed nature. Of the almost marvellous contrasts lying dormant in his character, or the contradictions contending against one another within his honest heart, no idea could be gathered from those delineations which, even at this day, appear to be accepted as the most conclusive. His gentle amiability was in reality associated with a critical sternness, which appears like a psychological enigma. The greatest warmth and readiness for self-sacrifice were at times capable of turning in him into a painful coldness, and not seldom he was seen approaching that extreme, to which the powerful and those in high place are so liable to be tempted, of accepting judgments and views based on a certain inclination to feel contempt for mankind. And yet throughout my life I never met any one who had a purer sympathy for humanity in the abstract. Whatever there is beautiful and noble comprehended under the phrase 'philanthropic heart' was present as a living reality in him. There was a ferment of thought constantly going on in him the aim of which was to make mankind happy, but he was also capable of showing himself as severe as possible against individuals. His keen, logical intellect then came into operation with all its force; with pitiless logic he pulled to pieces the opinions and doings of others. It was as if the rich gamut of the music of his heart had, as on an organ, been shut up at one touch. But if, in things political as well as artistic and scientific, he was wont to criticise without respect to persons or conventional notions, yet any friend who knew him well could never mistake the good roots which had taken a special direction through all he had seen reflection. He was by nature an enemy to all half truths, a scorner, of falsehood, a persecutor of conventional phrases. As he recognised more rapidly and felt more strongly than many others the weaknesses of men and their works, so the battle of life had the effect of making him also harsher and more dogmatical in his judgments. As he became more and more completely wrapped up in his abstract conclusions, he often only deprived himself too much of his natural cheerfulness and of pleasure in his own creations. I am far from maintaining that it was through the peculiarities of English life and nature that my brother's character, compounded as it was of such noble elements, became 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, but on this point there occurs to me a passage in a letter he once addressed, in quite a different sense and connection, to King Leopold, where he observes:—'The English do not know from experience the meaning of the phrase "to be *froh*" (gladsome, joyous, happy). When they laugh it is at a fellow-citizen being torn to pieces; if a festival, which is always, however, looked on as so much labour, is a passable success, they say "It went very well off" (*sic*), as though they had just got through a piece of work. In America, things are said to be still worse, a really gladsome man being a rarity.'

MARRIAGE OF SARAH BERNHARDT'S SON.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT'S son was married in Paris on Dec. 29 at St. Honore d'Eylau to Princess Terka Jablonowski, daughter of the late Prince Charles Jablonowski, who married at Southampton, in 1860, Mdlle. Louise de Mohr. The civil marriage took place on Wednesday. An enormous crowd collected in front of the church, and the police had some difficulty in keeping a clear space for the carriages bringing the wedding party, which arrived punctually at noon. The *Daily News'* correspondent says :—

The porch of the church from an early hour was decorated with green plants and blooming camellias. So was the chancel at the back of the altar. For an hour before the ceremony there was not a vacant place, and the beadle had trouble to keep in the central passage a gangway open for the bridal *cortege*. While the congregation waited it killed time in talk, and the chattering became very lively. Presently there was a series of low masses were being celebrated in the side chapel. The ours, seeing this, stepped into the chancel, and, standing before the altar, lectured the talkers in a good-humoured paternal manner. His lecture did not miss the mark, and, but for the frequent tinkling of a bell, absolute silence would have reigned until the wedding party entered. When it drove up to the church door there were ringing cheers from the outside foreign crowd for Sarah Bernhardt. The portal was then flung open and swung back to the wall with a crash. The "Tannhauser" Wedding March was played, and the congregation arose to see the bridal *cortege*, which, preceded by a stately beadle, advanced up to the high altar. The bridegroom is a tall handsome young fellow. The bride is small, beautifully shaped, dark eyed, and of the clear brunette complexion of Southern Europe. Her dress differed little from that of most other brides of the season, it being of white satin, short in the skirt, and of endless length in the train, which, by the by, she had taken off before she sat down to the post-nuptial lunch. Her mother was in amethyst velvet, trimmed with silver lace, and also wore a sweeping train of the courtly sort. After her came Sarah Bernhardt. She was greatly applauded by the congregation, and was taken aback at hearing applause in a church. As her toilettes circumstances than remarkable for abundance, a handkerchief round his head, the suspicion of a cloth round his loins, sandals on his feet, and the rest—as Nature made it, with the exception of a huge meerschaum pipe, from which he is enjoying a few final puffs; while near him stands a trusty and lusty henchman with his Winchester repeater and his double-barrelled express. The news he has to give us is chequered with evil tidings. Last night a bold attempt was made to drive the elephants by torch-light, but, like other night attacks not unknown to history, it ended in partial failure, which might have been total discomfiture. A glorious success attended the first rush, and then unluckily the back line, confused by darkness and thick jungle took up too forward a position, planted their fires and found they have shut off one-half of the herd, with the result that twenty-five of the enemy escaped scot-free and were seen no more.

IN THE THICK OF THE FRAY.

However, there were known to be at least twenty elephants still in thet oils; everything was ready for the fray and we were soon in the thick of it. Words could not describe the hideous din of the onslaught; the shrieks and the yells, the taunts and the invectives, the discord of horns and rattles; and in front the dull crashing of the huge beasts through the jungle, varied by occasional volleys of musketry, as some gigantic laggard in the rear turned for a moment to face his opponents. Then there would be curious movements of simultaneous silence and it was possible, by a little creeping and manœuvring, to get close up to the quarry as they stood listening suspiciously in some thick thorn-brake, doubting in which direction to seek escape, until a sudden panic started the unwieldy ranks into a heavy trot, and the cracks and creepers parted to right and left, beyond reach of eye and ear, and we waited anxiously for the first telltale shot announcing that the fore had arrived at, and been repulsed from, the further limit.

And so we hunted the great beasts well into the noon, oblivious of the heat and regardless of the thorns. Excitement is a marvellous antidote to hunger and fatigue, nor was there any thought of either until a halt was called. The lines took up their position with amazing rapidity; fires were lit and muskets re-loaded, and we threw ourselves down under a mighty banyan tree and sent rapid messengers to the rear for sandwiches and soda-water.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

It is the last day of the hunt. The elephants have been driven bit by bit into a patch of jungle not a quarter of a mile from the yawning entrance to the kraal, which has every right to be inscribed with the motto over Dante's famous portal. It only wants a vigorous effort to thrust them into it, and that effort is about to be made. We take a tempting position up a patriarchal tree that commands both the jungle-prison and the kraal mouth. It is curious how extremely brave you feel at a kraal when you are safely astride of a firm branch; how you criticise the operations of the beaters and musket-men, and courageously chaff your friends below whose want of activity has deprived them of a similar excuse for fun very. But there is a terrible obstacle in the way of final success, in the shape of what is fondly called "the high road" though it is merely a sandy track, remarkable for the undetermined depth of its ruts. This lies right across the line of march. Can the elephants be got over it in broad daylight? For we have had enough of night-attacks and torchlight failures. The struggle is soon raging beneath us; and for a good hour we can trace the evolutions of the "heady fight," and the movements of the enemy and their pursuers, in the swaying of the tree-tops and the crashing of the jungle, and the shrill trumpetings of fear and rage, and the shouts and shots of the dusky army. Closer and closer it comes up to the very verge of the road, but nothing will persuade the giants to break through the fringe of trees; again and again they break back, facing fire and smoke rather than publicity; only to be driven forward again, by volley upon volley of blank cartridge and an ever-increasing array of beaters; until at last a great head with sensitive trunk outstretched, comes peering out of the thick bushes, and a tentative foot paws the sandy pat. The prospect is plainly not encouraging for the monstrous body is on the point

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN CEYLON.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* for January Mr. S. M. Burrows gives an account of some experience of an elephant-kraal in Ceylon. Describing the method in which elephants are captured, he says :—

THE ELEPHANT-KRAAL.

A kraal is an extremely simple thing in theory. The only difficulty lies in its manipulation. The first point is to fix upon the place—the kraal or corral—into which the game is to be finally driven. This is usually constructed artificially by means of a square wooden stockade lined with musket-men; in the present case Nature has provided the corral free of charge. Close to the road along which we travelled, two gigantic reefs of abrupt rock run parallel to one another for about a quarter of a mile. They enclose some six or eight acres of jungle; their sides are almost precipitious, and the entrance and exit are narrow and concealed in trees. Legend says that the old Singalese kings held royal kraals here in days of old; eliminate some twenty Europeans, add a little gaudy state and ceremonial, and it is not very difficult to recall the scene. Having settled on your kraal, it is logically necessary to find your quarry; and here again no great difficulty occurs, as many a poor cultivator will tell you, who has to spend long nights and much firewood in driving away the marauders from his little patch of grain. The search parties come upon three convenient herds very soon after their quest began, gradually drove them together, and succeeded in enclosing between fifty and sixty. This feat, which might appear to the uninitiated to be the consummation, is really only the commencement of the business. It is a difficult achievement to drive a herd of English cattle along the streets of a town on market-day; it is a difficult achievement to conduct an Irish pig, after purchase, to his new quarters; multiply these difficulties by fifty, and it is possible to conceive some notion of the trouble involved in forcing a herd of wild elephants towards a given spot. For, to begin with, there are certain requisites as regards the line of country to be chosen. In the first place the drive must be through thick jungle; once get the herd into the open and the game is up; for mystery and covers beget success, while familiarity, say both copy-books and shikaris, breeds contempt. Let the mammoths get a fair view of the pigmy forces distracting them with such hideous noises, and a fair field to operate in—and the result would be too obvious to be worth discussing. So, too, all roads, village-paths, open water-courses, and habitations of man must be carefully avoided; whilst, at the same time, the country chosen must contain a sufficiency of fodder and water, or the ultimate result will be disastrous in more ways than one. Secondly, although it would be comparatively easy to drive a herd of elderly male elephants, it is not these but the females, and more especially the youngsters which form the really valuable part of the herd, and, as if knowing their own value, give all the trouble. It is nearly always a female that leads the forlorn hope and heads the most reckless charges; and she and her progeny must be kept at all costs within the charmed circle, however, hard she may seek to prove that, in the elephantine as in the human world, it is in vain to speculate, *furens quid femina possit.*

The operations of a Singalese kraal are based on a semi-military formation, which, perhaps, for antiquity throws the Macedonian phalanx into the shade. Whatever the exact scientific name may be, the civilian mind would describe it as a moveable oblong; and one in which, contrary to the most military precedents, the post of honour is in the rear, the reason being that the back line does nearly all the beating, and that wild elephants almost invariably charge back and not forwards. The length of the front and of the back line is about a quarter of a mile, that of each side line very nearly a mile, and as the component male elements of the line are stationed very close together, for the joint purpose of conversation and safety, the number of men employed is obviously considerable. Add to the actual beaters the sutlers and camp-followers of the little army, the mere spectators and the enterprising array of hawkers and the computation rises with astonishing rapidity.

LIFE IN A KRAAL.

A visit to the "lines" in the early morning fully repays you for the thorny struggle of three miles through the low, close jungle. The camp is awake and stirring—has been stirring, in fact, since the very earliest sign of dawn appeared—and is fully occupied in that most important duty, the preparation of the morning meal. You pass along one continuous row of the neatest little huts imaginable, formed of nothing but four sticks and a few dried leaves of the talipot palm; and, in front of the huts, an equally continuous row of fires, for the enemy cooped up within the enclosure is far more afraid of flame, and smoke than of his human opponents. On the safe side of the fires then, it is possible to eat, drink, and be merry with perfect composure, and very savoury are the simple messes that are steaming and simmering on every side. But two features at once strike you as peculiar, in a Singalese crowd—the utter absence of the female sex, and the presence of the most extraordinary collection of fire-arms that mortal eye ever beheld. The courage necessary to enable you to face a raging elephant in his native jungles is no doubt considerable; the nerve required to fire off one of these old-world weapons is infinitely greater. Here is an aged, single-barrelled horse-pistol, such as one dimly remembers to have seen in cheap illustrated edition of Dick Turpin's adventures or the life of Jack Sheppard; there are marvellous and equally venerable musket with a barrel several yards long, the metal of which is worn so thin that you could easily squash it between two fingers. The guns being dangerous enough in themselves, the native method of loading does not render them less so. The great point of the charge appears to be quantity, regardless of proportion and results. You may only have one shot in the day, so let it be a good one; and if, as often happens, in the early morning, you are not quite sure whether the gun is loaded or not, ram in another charge or two, to make assurance doubly sure. Moreover, words are an absurd and costly luxury in the jungle; a piece of rag torn from the end of your cloth does infinitely better; and if you can't borrow or steal the village ramrod, which the headman insits on monopolising, bump your stock on the ground so as to give the charge a fair chance of settling.

THE OPERATIONS COMMENCE.

The sun is well up by this time, and a sort of ins stinctive sensation or rumour, carried no one knowhow, runs rounds of the camp that the morning drive is to commence; so while the neat little huts are being rolled into equally neat little bundles, to be carried, with the precious cooking utensils, to the next halting-place, we make our way to the back lice, and are not long in finding ourselves in the presence the captain of the hunt. He is a fine brawny specimen of a Singalese gentleman, and on great occasions, when he is attending a Governor's *levee*, for instance, or welcoming a new revenue-officer, is a very smart, bedizened personage indeed. At present his costume is rather adapted to

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1882.

COLONEL J. F. MAURICE, of the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, has compiled a very interesting and valuable "Military History of the Campaign of 1882 in Egypt." The early part of the work is designed to show that the overthrow of Arabi was a prime necessity, in the interest both of the Egyptians and the 90,000 Europeans engaged in business in Egypt. The British Expedition left England at the end of July and the beginning of August. General Wolseley's plans included the early seizure of the lines of railway and canals as far as Kassassin Lock. With this purpose in view an advance was made towards the end of August. Colonel Maurice describes as follows the

FIRST BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

The enemy had extended his extreme right beyond the canal, and soon after 9 a. m. advanced both cavalry, infantry, and artillery in our immediate front to within less than 2,000 yards of the gun hillock. This brought him to pretty close quarters with our left, where stood the York and Lancaster half-battlion, but the steady fire of these men from a well-protected position checked him at once. He did not venture to close, and soon retired on that side, continuing, however, to extend and advance his left. For nearly an hour the cavalry and mounted infantry continued holding in check the enemy's left on the hard gravelly flats on the hill tops. The reports from the cavalry were that as soon as any of the enemy, more bold than the rest, ventured to attempt an advance, they were instantly picked off by the men of the mounted infantry, who, being all chosen marksmen, had dismounted, and, by their effective shooting, for the time entirely stopped all movement on that side. From the encircling position occupied by the enemy, the cavalry and mounted infantry were throughout nearly the whole day in much closer contact with the enemy than any other portion of the force except the extreme left detachment.

Sir Garnet with his Staff had been standing upon the top of the hillock above the position occupied by our two guns. At 9-40 a.m. the enemy opened four guns upon this hillock. They had obtained the range with so much accuracy that the first shot struck immediately at the foot of the hillock in front; the second passed a few feet over the general's head exactly in the right line; a third followed, with as good an aim, breaking a horse's leg just behind the hill. For a few shots they continued to fire in the same direction, but as soon as the horses had all been led behind the hill, so that no conspicuous object was presented to them, they turned the guns upon the mounted infantry and cavalry. Soon after ten they added two more guns to the four already in action; their practice was so accurate that the cavalry and mounted infantry were ordered to fall back. The wide plain afforded them little shelter, but fortunately, despite the accuracy of laying of the enemy's guns, their shells were very inefficient. Their shrapnel, of which they did not appear to have many, fitted with time fuses, burst high in the air, and were nearly harmless. Most of the shells, fitted only with percussion fuses, were intended to burst on touching the ground, but, always on the sandy soil and on the irrigated ground, usually even on the gravelly desert, these buried themselves before bursting, so that unless they actually struck man or horse on their first impact, they produced no effect. Our losses would have been serious but for this fact.

THE GUARDS UNDER THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Some well-deserved words of praise are given to the Guards commanded by the Duke of Connaught.

Meantime, a scarcely less trying task had fallen to the lot of the brigade of Guards. A march over the two miles of heavy road between Ismailia and Nefisha, difficult at any time, was, during the burning hours of the midday sun of an exceptional hot day, a very serious task indeed. Throughout all the rest of the campaign, both before and after this, troops were ordered to march in the cool hours of the early morning or of the late afternoon and evening. The sudden necessity for taking advantage of the enemy's stand at Tel-el-Maskhuta alone made this severe task imperative. Even for the troops in presence of the Egyptians the direst enemies all that day were the sun and the parching glare of the desert sand. But at last they had the excitement of actual fighting, and were able at times to take advantage of any shade that vegetation or hillocks afforded, and they had not during those hours of fierce heat the additional labour of plodding over sand, burning to the feet and ankle-deep. Man after man during the march was knocked down by the severity of the strain, and by stroke of the sun. All who were physically able pushed on with honest pride and steady discipline, but it was not till 6-20 p.m. that the march was over, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was able to bring up his brigade to the support of the troops engaged.

IN FRONT OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

It will be remembered that as a result of this advance, by the morning of Aug. 26, the whole of the canal and railway as far as Kassassin were in our hands. The continuation of the advance, which was carried with several sharp actions, at length brought the troops in front of the enemy's works at Tel-el-Kebir. Then came the famous night march on Sept. 12, which resulted in the capture of the enemy's position. Colonel Maurice points out that :

It is impossible adequately to convey an impression of the absolute silence which prevailed, and of the entire absence of any indication of the existence of a moving army at only a few yards from each of the columns. Staff officers sent with orders to any part of the force had to move into a silent darkness—to steer their way by a general knowledge of the direction of the particular brigade to which they were sent—return again into a silent void, and make their way back as best they might by a similar attempt to strike a general direction. Sound or sight at 100 yards from any column there was none, save of the desert and the stars. Hence the tendency to exaggerate the importance of any sounds that suddenly struck upon the ear was great. More than once the movement of a few mounted men of the head-quarters staff or some of the pointsmen was mistaken for an oncoming movement of cavalry, and, in one instance in particular, it was only the careful watchfulness of officers, and the steady discipline of the men, that saved Sir Garnet himself and his whole Staff from being received with a volley by a brigade at the bivouac, roused from sleep by the sudden sound of horses' feet, and prepared for a supposed attack of Bedouins.

THE ATTACK ON TEL-EL-KEBIR.

As the morning dawned the troops began to approach the works.

It was still nearly an hour before sunrise. It was impossible to see watches. This streak of light, therefore, apparently the harbinger of coming dawn, caused no small anxiety. If it meant that day would be immediately upon us, the attack was clearly too late. It is now an certain as anything can be that the shaft of light so seen was the comet, which on that day was for the first time reported in Europe, which must therefore have been very conspicuous in the open desert. This strange streak of light, noticed in all parts of the field of Tel-el-kebir, without any one at the time being able to account for it, showed itself always afterwards in the east shooting upwards during the hour before the dawn, and fading as the sun neared the horizon. It was not till after our arrival in Cairo that the existence of the comet was ascertained, and this strange light before daybreak on Sept. 13 thus accounted for.

It was about five minutes to five when it became evident that the brigade was nearing the parapet. The enemy's piquets had just been dimly perceived at about 150 yards off, when a few dropping shots were fired by the sentries close upon the works. In order for bayonets to be fixed without halting, and in perfect silence, was given by the brigadier. The Egyptian bugles sounded the alarm. A shell from a gun came whizzing over the heads of the brigade. The men advanced for 200 yards, and then, from out the darkness, the whole course of the entrenchment was lighted up for a mile or more in length by the flashes of the enemy's rifles, at a range of 150 yards.

The preconcerted signal for storming was at once given. The long night's silence was at length broken, first by the bugler sounding the advance, and then by a ringing cheer from the brigade as the other bugles repeated the signal, and the Highlanders rushed in two long waves upon the rampart in front. In the movement the half-battalion double columns had gradually closed in upon one another, so that the brigade was virtually formed in two nearly continuous lines. Sir E. Hamley had given orders during the night that the men should take ample room. This had tended to close up the intervals. Sir E. Hamley, who was between these two lines, realising a necessity which was sure immediately to arise, checked the advance of the rear companies of the Gordon and Cameron

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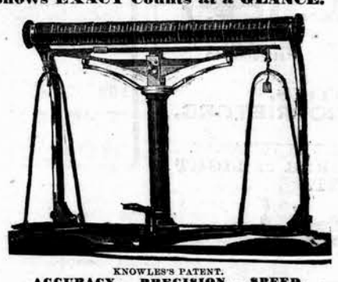

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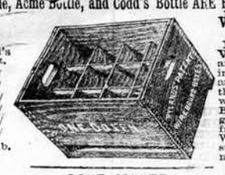
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	35/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	28/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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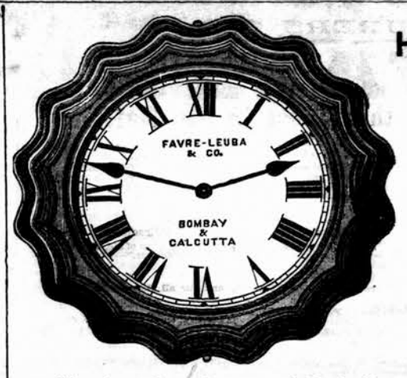

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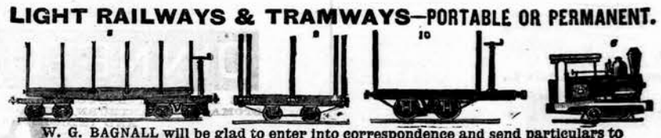

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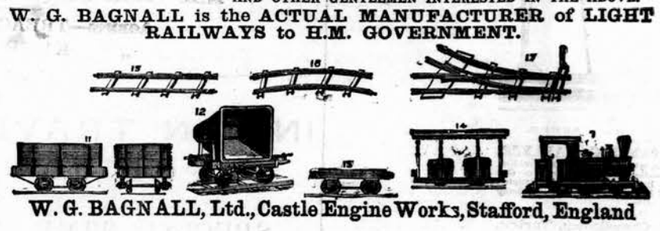

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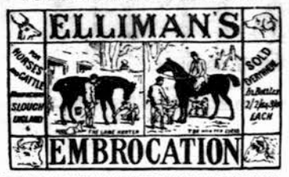

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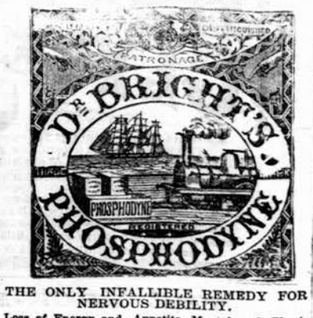

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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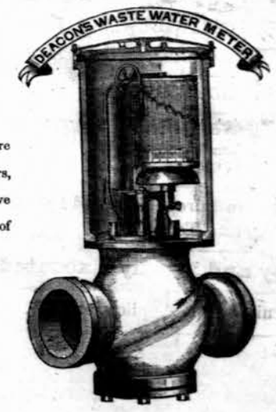

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